

WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE OCTOBER 21, 1991 \$2.25

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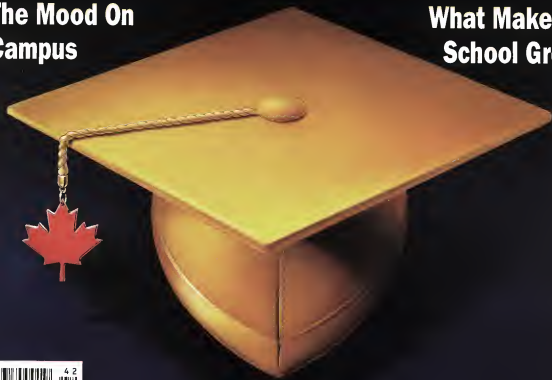
A DARK
SHADOW ON
THE GRAIN FIELDS

RANKING THE UNIVERSITIES

A MEASURE OF EXCELLENCE

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Campus**

**What Makes A
School Great**





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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE OCTOBER 31 1991 VOL. 104 NO. 42

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Photo by Bob D'Amico

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A Lifetime Decision

Universities can be special places. An idea can light up a lifetime. An inspiring professor can start a career path. People may even find their spouses. But very little objective information is available to help high-school students—and parents—make their choices. In an attempt to fill that gap, *Maclean's* first out a year ago to assess the arts and science faculties at 66 Canadian universities.

The rankings featured in the 48-page Special Report in the current issue are open to criticism—and they will get it. But the 12 factors, based on information supplied by schools, should provide one of the most comprehensive pictures of Canadian universities ever attempted. The scores in the *Maclean's* rankings reveal a wide distribution of quality schools across the country. Managing Editor Robert Lewis, who supervised the project, observed: "If Canada has any critical long-term goal, it should be to preserve the considerable success enjoyed by most Canadians, while developing some truly world-class institutions." Assistant Managing Editor Michael Beaudet, who co-ordinated all elements of the project and generally motivated every member of the standards staff, "Like other public institutions, universities should be accountable to outsiders. This ranking will allow students to judge how well a particular school meets their needs."

The project involved most members of the *Maclean's* staff, including the art, production, research and copy departments. Much of the reporting was done by Ottawa staff Correspondent Bruce Wallace. Assistant Editor Diane Brady helped to define and shape the package from beginning to end. Brady noted that unlike Americans, many Canadian graduates are stung when it comes to leaving away to their new career. Said Brady: "We have to develop a stronger sense of generosity toward our schools if they are to maintain their standards." The statistics in this special issue illustrate just how widely a cause that is.



Brady, Wallace and Lewis
'...wherever should be accountable'

Kennedy Doyle

Maclean's

CANADA'S MOST INFLUENTIAL

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LETTERS

WEIGHING THE NEW PROPOSALS

You may recall that I was one of the participants in the Maclean's Forum on Canadian unity ("The people's verdict," Special Report, July 1). As you can well imagine, Joe Clark's proposals for a new Canada as described in "Shore new world" (Cover, Oct. 7) had a certain interest for me. As a Quebecer, however, I doubt the expression "unifying" which has not been in use in Quebec since the early 1970s, is instructive in the context of the proposals are submitted. First, I am very disappointed in the proposed federal society clause. The clause for was itself distinctly in the Meech Lake accord was only a poor wish, but at least Quebec would have gained back its vote right through the accord. Under the new proposal, Quebec would not regain its right of veto and would always remain in jeopardy because of the clause permitting seven provinces, representing 50 per cent of the population, to change the Constitution. Granted, trying to define a society is almost impossible. For instance, why is English-Canadian society so distinct from the American one? As an easy question, still, would an Anglo-Canadian like to be assimilated into American society? Quebec has given English Canada a chance to find an acceptable way to keep Quebec in Canada before the 1996 referendum—to please Quebec, notwithstanding Clyde Wells, Pauline Manning and all the other hogs of this nation. The new proposals do exactly the contrary. Ottawa's strict to accommodate Quebec at the risk of dividing the rest of the country. Your article should have been entitled: "Same weak old words."

Charles Dupont,
Montreal

The authors of the new constitutional package are asking: "What can be done to make Canada and strengthen the country?" But they are ignoring the real question: What must be done to create a system of government that will attract people capable of turning the people's trust? A constitutional package must have the potential for answering that question—otherwise, it is doomed to failure.

Ole Gilman
Saskatoon, Ont.

SYMPATHY FOR AN ACTOR

Lithuan Blusana is a wonderful actor and it gives me that my comments on the film *Black Hole* as reported in Maclean's could be taken to denigrate a performance that I very much enjoyed ("Joe Clark's," Feb. 10, Oct. 7). When I said that Blusana's performance was "amazing," it meant that he decided not to play for the public's sympathy, but to portray the character much as he was portrayed in the novel. A really good actor like Blusana will



Dupont: "Same weak old words"

always bring his own interpretation to a role. I believe that his performance was both striking and daring. As far as your criticism that the film does not live up to the complexities of the novel, perhaps you should look back into your files. When the novel of *Black Hole* first appeared, it received excellent reviews in Cana-

da, the United States and Britain. But I seem to remember that it did not please Maclean's. Brian Moore, Malibu, Calif.

RUSHING TO THE TOP

Thank you for writing about the rock group "Hells" ("Hells" is not royalty," Music, Sept. 26). Such deserves respect not only for performing despite seemingly impossible odds, but also for maintaining its integrity. It is unfortunate that less talented, better marketed acts have the public believing that style is more important than substance.

Michael Zeleny,
Woodville, Sask.

NOTED IN PASSING

Sean Wilentz will be remembered in our country books as Canada's first elected senior (Progressive, Oct. 7). Senate reform is an important part of the federal constitutional proposals, and the concept of a Triple E Senate has strong support in Western Canada. For you checked only one paragraph in Wilentz's death. He should have been on your cover.

Artem Scher
White Rock, B.C.

PASSAGES

MARRIED: For the eighth time, actress Elizabeth Taylor, 58, ex-astronaut worker Larry Fortensky, 28, of Neverland Valley, declares rock singer Michael Jackson's 27th-year California wife. About 250 guests attended the wedding, including former first lady Nancy Reagan and former *Elle* cover boy Gary Griffin. It is Fortensky's second marriage. Taylor, who was twice wed to actor Richard Burton, met the groom while both were receiving treatment at the Jerry Ford Center near Palm Springs, Calif., in October, 1983. The couple closed their lives with the words, "Thanks to the grace of God, we may love more deeply than we have ever loved before."



Clifford Smith covered last year.

DEAD: Famous baseball manager Lew Dander, 85, at Desert Hospital in Palm Springs, Calif. During his 48-year career in professional baseball, Dander was best known for his fast-brewing style. He coined the phrase "You guys finish let" in 1947, baseball commissioner A. B. (Happy) Chandler suspended Dander for an entire season for allegedly interfering with gamblers. Despite 2,000 mail-ordering his career as manager, he was never voted into the Hall of Fame.

DEAD: Anne Wilentz Hampl, 49, a co-founder of the Hemlock Society, a right-to-life group. By suicide, near her home in Wilkesville, Va., Oct. 7. The ex-husband, David Hampl, author of the best-selling *Final Exit* a "how-to" suicide guide, said that she had been depressed after

DEAD: Newspaper columnist and author Doris Lilly, 60, of cancer, at Beth Israel Hospital in New York City. Lilly was best known for her 1950 book, *How to Marry a Millionaire*, which has become a movie starring Marilyn Monroe.

DEAD: Canadian Rocki Fack, 65, star of the 1970s hit television series *Sanford and Son*, of a heart attack suffered while working on an episode of his latest program, *The Royal Family* in Los Angeles.

RETIRED: Judge James Gamble, 70, from the Louisiana Court of Appeal in the 1950s, in an attempt to prove a conspiracy in the assassination of president John F. Kennedy drew worldwide attention.



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LETTERS

MISTAKEN IDENTITY

Barbara Amiel accuses the "cutting edge of Canada's media and intelligence" at serving the United States, not the Soviet Union, as our real enemy ("Overheer honours for non-Communists," *Column*, Sept. 23). Whatever one may say about American actions, one thing remains clear from the shyness in the Soviet camp: it was never the guest friend to the West that it was made out to be for over 60 years. But the more things change, the more they stay the same. Journalists such as Luber Zink, Peter Wertheimann and Amiel were ideological basket cases in the past—and still are today.

W. J. Chaudhry
Calgary

Barbara Amiel has again retreated in her feverish desire to try to build a partnership of lies with Canada's anti-Communist journalists who she alleges were denied access to many media outlets. Our media have rightly spent a great deal of time trying to persuade the government that there is a great threat from the right wing dictators that Western governments support with arms and money. In the 1950s, our fear of the Red Menace led us to ignore Adolf Hitler and other fascists. And today, we still preach human rights to countries like China while we open up trade with Russia and Iran.

Thomas N. B. Crighton,
Windsor

Barbara Amiel's lament concerning the sorry lack of Canadian anti-Communist parallels illustrates her extreme modesty. In my opinion, having lost our position like her is worse than any country deserves.

John A. Solon,
Edmonton, Ont.

TRACING OUR TAX DOLLARS

What am I to conclude from "A swelling meander" (*Immigration*, Sept. 30)? That we should reduce our taxes so that Canada will be more like the United States and leaving Americans will find more at home? Here does Brooklyn, N.Y., advise Stanley Katz, president of the American Club of Toronto, think we pay for the health plan that keeps him and other members of his club in Canada? And how does former New York City advertising executive Elizabeth Ryba think we are able to keep Toronto the "safe, clean and quiet" city she loves? Please spare us the blatherings of those Americans who think that Canada is just another of those pork to be opened for their enjoyment.

Paul Glavin,
Calgary



Nelson, Gorbachev: the Soviet Union 'was never the great threat to the West'

OLD IDEA, NEW NAME

In your cover package of Sept. 30 you introduce a "new treatment" business book that uses a Neo-D table ("A pun in the back"). I am a physiotherapist with 14 years under my belt, and when I saw this therapy table I realized that it was just a regular traction table with a patient placed in a prone, rather than a supine, position. This treatment, used on certain patients when trained physiotherapists feel it is necessary. We have been battling lower-back pain for decades.

Molly Wilkerson, B.Sc. P.T.
Peggy Westwood,
Montreal

When I was 15, I had surgery to correct a scoliosis (curvature of the spine). This misnomer has caused me to be very conscious of what I eat and why. The real killer at our society is walking on cement. But here is one suggestion that will solve your problems and medical costs: install a flexible wooden floor at home and lay a thick carpet over the top of it.

William White,
Charlottetown

EXPOSING A LACK OF TASTE

I was shocked when I opened your Sept. 16 issue to find such revolting talk about Margaret Trudeau's supposed sexual fling with Gerardo Rivera ("Conquest in Central Park" Opening Notes). Did you not think about her children and family? She has suffered enough. Leave the woman alone—she is minding her own business.

H. B. Finley,
Windsor

Please spare us by not putting such trash in the *River-Traveler* each story. We have heard enough about Margaret's wild adventures. Who cares about Rivera?

Dennis Rebeck,
Ottawa

SAME OLD SONG AND DANCE

So Justice Minister Kim Campbell wants to rewrite *O Canada* because she thinks that the line "In thy day we're content" is sexist ("O Canada sexist," *National News*, Oct. 7). Let us open the whole can of worms. Why is our national flag in Liberal party colors only?

Heft Arnold,
Saskatoon

A REAL WINNER

In "The worst stuff" (*People*, Sept. 23), you state that actress Katherine Hepburn has won three Academy Awards. Actually, she has won four: one for *Morning Glory* (1933), one for *Guess Who's Coming to Dinner* (1967), one for *The Love in Winter* (1969), which she split with Barbra Streisand, who won for her performance in *Penny Bae*, and one for *The Golden Pond* (1981). In fact, she has won more Oscars than any actress in the history of motion pictures.

Patricia Porphy,
Edmonton

PARENTAL PAIN AND ANGUISH

Most Canadians, I believe, sympathize with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's fatherly pain and indignation over the terrible news about his daughter, Caroline, that ap-



Discover the people who discovered Canada.

You may be surprised to learn that Portuguese explorers discovered Canada over five hundred years ago. It was in 1472 in the Gulf of St. Lawrence that the Atlantic's mythical waters. A Canadian traveler returning that

first today might be equally amazed to discover that Portugal is a country with a rich blend of the old and the new. Today's explorers can stay

in modern luxury hotels, or choose the old-world charm of "Pousadas," hotels often situated in magnificent historical buildings. Portugal, a new destination that is full of old friends. For more information contact your Travel Agent or

The Portuguese National Tourist Office, 60 Bloor St. W., Suite 1005, Toronto, Ontario M4W 3B8. Portugal, discover it first.





Every great bartender has a silent partner.

A Premium Vodka distilled in Canada by Schreyer Canada Inc.

LETTERS

peered in. *Frank magazine* ("The steady of a father," *Optimist News*, Sept. 23). No women, beautiful or plain, young or old, wealthy or poor, should be subjected to physical or verbal sexual abuse—even purportedly in the name of humor. When we Canadians display concern with all forms of sexual abuse, we may become as civilized as we like to think we are.

George Morgan,
St. John's, Nfld.

PRACTICALITY OVER IDEOLOGY

In "Why the Soviet Union died," the caption under the defunct image of Lenin says, in part, "food and shelter are priorities" (Cover, Sept. 18). The drive for food and shelter has always been a priority for the people of Russia. For the ordinary citizen, it was the compelling reason for the original revolution of 1917, and evidently remains so today. Money always takes second place to the basic stuff of life. However long it takes, if governments cease to provide basic necessities, their days are numbered, regardless of any other attributes they may have—or profess to have.

Richard Weatherford,
Victoria

COUNTING THE DAYS

In your review of *Waiting for the Weekend*, you write that author Harold Rybickski had trouble determining the origins of the week ("Days in secret," *Books*, Sept. 2). This task would have been simple had he looked at the book of Genesis. "And on the seventh day God finished his work . . . and he rested from all his work. . . ." And the Fourth Commandment reinforced that observation: "Six days shalt thou labor . . . but the seventh day is a sabbath unto the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt rest: so thy manner of work."

Ralph Bower,
Victoria

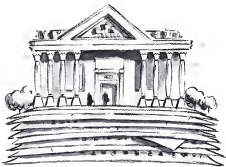
GETTING PAST THE RHETORIC

Your patently vitriolic review of Peter Robinson's book *Past Reason Found: An Inspector Baxter Mystery* seems to be less an intellectual analysis than a frustrated whine at not finding an oblique mystery story ("A deadly puzzle," *Books*, Sept. 2). Only months later, the same writer slanders considerably over the best of Margaret Atwood ("Studies in suffering," *Books*, Sept. 18). Post reason exists?

Sherrie Morris,
Toronto

Letters may be condensed. Please supply name, address and daytime telephone number. Write Letters to the Editor, Montreal magazine, Attention: Editor, 277 Ave. St. Jacques, Montreal H3T 1A7. Or fax (514) 394-7730.

How long should you keep your corporate records before they become a legal liability.



And why do most corporations not know?

If you do not know the answer, join the ranks of more than 80% of all companies who would not be able to protect themselves during an audit or legal suit. Most companies are aware that destroying records prematurely can create problems. However fewer companies are aware that keeping them too long can also create one's liability. The result in any scenario is that consequences of audit problems and other regulatory liabilities can be severe.

Our experience, in assisting organizations to manage paper information, has revealed that a corporate policy of deciding what to retain

and what to purge is nonexistent, unknown or simply unafforded in most organizations. Yet the responsibility for a records retention policy ultimately has not in the hands of records management people, but with senior management.

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A Measure Of Excellence

High-school students in their final year now are at a crossroads in their lives—should they attend university, and if so, which one should they choose?

Members of the class of 1992 at White Oaks Secondary School in Oshawa, Ont., were startled last month when representatives from 18 universities arrived at the suburban high school to promote their various campuses. "I knew I have a choice to make," said 18-year-old Grade 12 student Brian Beaudoin. "But they came here sooner than I expected." Suddenly, less than a month into their final year, the White Oaks students—along with tens of thousands of others across Canada—are at a major crossroads in their lives. They are debating whether or not to go to university—and, if so, which one. It is a decision that can literally change their lives. Going to college may determine their careers, their level of income—it could even introduce them to the love of their life. For many, it will also be a happy time of moving away from parents to have some real fun for a change.

For many members of the class of 1992, the decision about postsecondary education is daunting. Amid the glossy brochures and slide shows, there is precious little objective information available. Many students will wait up their results on the basis of what they glean from the schoolyard gossip and Ottawa will have the decision made for them: their marks will eliminate them from entry of financial considerations will force them to attend the school nearest home. But for legions of others who can af-

ford enjoy the flex, the heart was torn: cost to count. In the following pages, Maclean's attempts to provide a guide to 46 institutions in Canada. It is by no means a definitive survey of all the postsecondary schools that are members of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada. Nor does the Special Report deal with the many fine junior and technical colleges that supply the needs of 205,000 full-time and many more part-time students. In order to compare institutions of differing sizes and with a range of resources, the Maclean's survey limits its scope to an evaluation of undergraduate arts and sciences faculties only. It does not deal with business, law, engineering or other professional schools and faculties. The bold rankings of schools contained in the next four pages are based on 12 factors among the myriad reasons for choosing a university. Some critical admissions—for example, the careers followed by graduates—is unavoidable because most universities do not keep such records. Above all, the survey does not—and could not—measure the degree to which individual students can be enriched by the school of their choice, whatever its ranking or reputation. A series of reports on the 38 pages following the rankings explores other aspects of university life. The Special Report concludes with thumbnail sketches of the schools, starting on page 64.

The Maclean's survey includes only those universities that grant a lead B.Sc. de-

Calgary U student (below): graduating at Simon Fraser in 1991 (opposite): a decision that can change their lives



OPPOSITE PAGE



OPPOSITE PAGE

gates, offer locally based programs in the liberal arts and sciences, are independent of affiliation with a larger university and are not restricted for reasons of religion or profession. These criteria eliminated many reputable postsecondary religious, military, technical and agricultural institutions. The universities were ranked on four general factors—student body, faculty, financial resources and reputation. These factors consist of 12 sub-factors, from the average high-school marks of the entering first-year students to the ratio between students and full-time teachers. Most of the information was provided by the 46 institutions. A weighting formula was designed to emphasize the quality of education. Details of the methodology are contained on page 19.

The final ranking revealed a broad spread of distribution of top schools in the 46 group of 20, there were six universities in the Maritimes, four in Quebec, six in Ontario and four in Western Canada. As well, the top two contained a rich distribution of small and large schools, institutions devoted to teaching and schools that pride themselves on research.

Some university presidents—their opinions were canvassed in preparing the Special Report—criticized the Maclean's approach. Mark Hamilton, rector and vice-chancellor of the University of Ottawa, wrote that it was "misleading to evaluate universities globally." He added: "Universities should respond to the needs of individuals. One of the riches of the Canadian university system is its diversity and its ability to meet the needs of various students." The survey of presidents also asked them to make the Top 10 schools other than their own, with the results forming a major part of the separate factor in the Maclean's ranking. Patrick Kennedy, rector and vice-chancellor of Concordia University in Montreal, was one of the university of presidents who declined to participate in the ranking exercise. He warned that high-school students should be "very of using data from a [presidents'] survey like this to draw conclusions about the relative ranking of universities in Canada." Geraldine Kennedy-Wallace, the president of McMaster University in Hamilton, defended the idea of ratings after responding to the survey. "There seems to be a Canadian consciousness in ranking anyone," Kennedy-Wallace wrote. Matthew Van Spenkelier, before the ratings were completed. "When I was on the faculty at major U.S. universities and in Europe, comparisons were made, competition was keen—and in general the systems improved over the years." Kennedy-Wallace, the former head of the Science Council of Canada, added that any debate over the ratings should focus on the criteria used in the evaluation. "Let's discuss this first before accepting a simplistic view of a complex problem," she said in a subsequent interview. The reports on the following pages are designed to take account of the comparisons. But in the final analysis, the decision that count are the ones being made by the class of 1992.

ROBERT LEWIS and MICHAEL BENDISCH

Ranking The Universities

Four of the top 20 were in the West, six in Ontario, four in Quebec and six in the Maritimes



Reading the Survey

The chart ranks the arts and sciences undergraduate programs of 44 selected universities. The rankings are based on statistics largely from the 1990-1991 school year—applied by the universities. The total points is the first column, and in general, 1,000 are based on randomized scores achieved in four possible categories, compared to the rest of 12 weighted subcategories. The other 12 columns show the rank of a university in the specific subcategory. An asterisk indicates that two or more schools are tied for the same position. In one column, dashes indicate that a school does not offer a campus-wide wilderness or, in another, that a school did not receive any points in the wilderness survey.

For advice on what criteria to apply, Morison's consultant Stuart Smith, head of the Commission of Inquiry on Canadian University Education, and officials of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, the Council of Ministers of Education, the Council of Ontario Universities, the Canadian Federation of Students and individual experts across the country. Finally, 44 university presidents responded to a questionnaire in which they were asked to weigh 15 factors that could be used to assess a university.

The result was the establishment of four general categories: the quality of the student body (worth 15 per cent of the final score), the quality of the faculty (30 per cent), the level of financial resources (20 per cent) and the academic reputation (35 per cent).

STUDENTS: The average high-school grade of entering students, with 70 per cent of the category, and the university's acceptance rate—the lowest being the most exclusive, academically—worth 30 per cent.

FACULTY: The student-professor ratio (36 per cent), federal graduate professor (21 per cent), percentage of first-year courses taught by established professors (39 per cent), and percentage of PhDs in arts and science faculties (80 per cent).

FINANCIAL: The total operating budget, including endowment income—but excluding research grants—per graduate and undergraduate student (79 per cent); the value of scholarships and bursaries per undergraduate student (50 per cent); residential fees per undergraduate student (50 per cent); and per-student spending on non-academic services (10 per cent).

REPUTATION: The rankings supplied by university presidents of schools other than their own (50 per cent), the percentage of out-of-province and foreign students (50 per cent)

Each university received a detailed questionnaire that produced the information used in the rankings. A follow-up verification query confirmed the final statistics in limited cases where data were not provided or were unavailable. Separate 1st regional averages in the category were substituted in cases where a university declined, or said that it was unable, to provide the percentage of full-time professors teaching first-year courses. It received an average 1st ranking in the faculty category, minus 12 per cent.

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Album: *Reverend*

STANDING		POINTS	POSITIONS OF 46 SCHOOLS						12 CATEGORIES					
			STUDENT BODY		FACULTY				FINANCIAL RESOURCES				REPUTATION	
			Grade average of graduates entering first year	Acceptance rate	Student teacher ratio	Research grants (per teacher)	Percentage of board faculty teaching first year	Percentage faculty with Ph.D.	Operating budget per student	Scholarships and bursaries per student	Revenue (per student)	Student services budget	Peer rating	Percentage of board of trustees previous student
1	MCGILL	705	16	9	13	1	6*	5*	3	7	35*	36*	3	3
2	QUEEN'S	680	1	15	16	12	9*	11*	13	11	10	10*	1	14
3	MOUNT ALLISON	634	3	42	9*	27	3*	17	2	2	2	6	5	2
4	TORONTO (U OF T)	589	12*	21	34	3	33	2	7	23	21*	27*	2	23
5	McMASTER	582	4	18	14	4	9*	13	1	24	17*	25*	14	42
6	ACADIA	551	18	3	7	32	1	1	16	3	4	12	11	4
7	BRITISH COLUMBIA (UBC)	539	31*	32	18	7	22*	34*	5	13	14*	21*	4	33
8	GUELPH	485	11	6	17	10	6*	14*	4	28	5	21*	24*	40
9	DALHOUSIE	484	7	31	12	18	9*	7*	21	14	31	41*	6	7
10	ALBERTA	464	5	13	8	8	44	9*	17	35	25*	46	8	22
11	MONTREAL (U OF M)	454	20*	1	31	5	41	9*	5	18*	43	30*	17	24
12	LETHBRIDGE	437	40	5	38	22	2	23*	9	20	28*	4	20	12
13	OTTAWA (U OF O)	426	10	8	29	20	19	11*	14	26	24	36*	24*	5
14	NEW BRUNSWICK (UNB)	412	38	22	3	26	8	25	12	16	23	38	29*	10
15	SAINTE-ANNE	409	20*	11	5	46	25	16	25	1	1	34*	—	15
16	WESTERN (UWO)	405	6	35	42	17	31	18	20	31*	17*	27*	7	19
17	BISHOP'S	397	19	17	21	36	42	45	25	9	7	1	15	1
18	LAVAL	392	20*	44	22	13	29	33	11	41*	34	30*	10	37
19	MANITOBA	383	20*	43	9*	9	22*	37*	8	44	37	41*	29*	8
20	ST. FRANCIS XAVIER	381	36	29	19	34	45	34*	18	10	3	18*	19	5



POSITIONS OF 46 SCHOOLS IN 12 CATEGORIES

			POSITIONS OF 46 SCHOOLS IN 12 CATEGORIES											
			STUDENT BODY			FACULTY			FINANCIAL RESOURCES				REPUTATION	
			Grad. average of students entering first year	Acceptance rate	Student/teacher ratio	Research grants (per teacher)	Percentage of faculty teaching first year	Percentage faculty with Ph.D. or higher	Operating budget per student	Scholarships and bursaries per student	Revenue (per student)	Student services budget	Postsecondary ranking	Percentage of foreign students of previous cohorts
21	YORK	372	12*	14	41	26	3*	20*	19	15	35*	25*	32	30*
22	WATERLOO	368	8	20	44	8	20	3	33	33*	20	8*	12	25
23	SIMON FRASER	365	17	30	43	14	22*	4	22	4	33	14*	23	28*
24	VICTORIA	362	31*	40	33	15	27	19	24	6	25*	34*	13	35
25	TRENT	356	9	10	32	31	38	30	36	36	8	7	9	16
26	MOUNT SAINT VINCENT	351	37	16	6	43	16*	7*	27	33*	14*	24	37	44
27	CALGARY	347	15	19	15	19	16*	5*	34	21	41	41*	16	34
28	MONCTON	345	20*	2	25	44	34	31*	23	12	11*	38	—	21
29	BRANDON	343	20*	33	4	39	21	29	32	29	6	3	33*	13
30	SHERBROOKE	310	20*	37	20	2	14	31*	41	15	38*	13	27*	46
31*	CONCORDIA	302	20*	38	26	11	25	25*	28	41*	44	30*	—	26
31*	WINNIPEG	302	39	28	11	25	18	39	37	17	—	5	18	18
33	MEMORIAL	301	46	46	2	21	30	34*	15	39	30	41*	27*	41
34	WINDSOR	295	41	23	37	24	6*	23*	29	30	19	17	—	30*
35	SASKATCHEWAN	291	2	45	24	16	39	44	30	43	32	16*	24*	27
36	P.E.I.	289	20*	12	28	38	37*	37*	39	8	11*	14*	35*	9
37	WILFRID LAURIER	281	12*	7	39	35	46	20*	38	27	25	10*	21	45
38	LAKEHEAD	274	43	41	23	30	15	26*	31	25	16	14*	—	30*
39	BROCK	273	34*	4	27	29	28	20*	42	37	21*	30*	29*	28*
40	SAINT MARY'S	270	20*	25*	35	33	32	14*	45	22	13	2	22	11
41	LAURENTIAN	264	42	34	38	42	40	42*	10	39	28*	41*	—	43
42	REGINA	253	33	25*	2	41	37*	46	40	46	38	29	—	20
43	ST. THOMAS	222	34*	27	30	40	9*	42*	46	5	9	8*	33*	36
44	CARLETON	177	44	36	46	37	3*	40*	35	40	39*	18*	35*	17
45	QUEBEC (MONTREAL CAMPUS)	150	20*	24	45	23	43	40*	43	18*	—	40	—	38
46	CAPE BRETON (UCCB)	145	45	39	40	45	35	28	44	31*	42	23	—	39



Sainte-Anne campus: a surprise

THE NATIONAL LINEUP





What Makes A University Great

It is a many-eyed group of students who struggle into class at Montreal's McGill University for their 8:30 Monday-morning history lecture on Tudor and Stuart England. The thin, bespectacled professor in the last to arrive, sitting behind a desk to recount how Henry VII used strategic marriages and an armed force to fend off

The best schools are committed to providing the best teachers

challengers to the throne at the very of the 16th century. To an outsider, there is nothing special about History 330-314D, one of hundreds of courses offered by the university to its undergraduates. But the fact that it is taught by Michael Maxwell, however, is different. Maxwell is McGill's dean of arts, one of the school's most demanding administrative positions. And by making time to teach a course to eager-year students, he is sending a strong signal to his colleagues about the importance that McGill places on teaching. "Getting into the classroom with the students reminds us that our basic mission is to teach," says Maxwell after the 50-minute lecture. "It is teaching that prevents us from turning out nothing more than simple bureaucrats."

A commitment to teaching is also one of the most important ingredients in tailoring a great educational institution. In a *Maclean's* survey of Canadian university presidents, academic qualifications and student-faculty ratios were cited as the two most important factors in assessing a university. And assessing teaching is a preference, according to some academics that prospective university students should take more seriously. "Canadians are not as vocal about picking their universities as are the British, Americans and Japanese," says McGill principal Dennis Johnston, whose school ranked first overall in the *Maclean's* survey of 49 Canadian universities. Adlai Johnson, who himself has an undergraduate degree from Harvard and law degrees from Cambridge and Queen's University in Kingston, Ont. "We tend to assume that what is provided will be reasonably good—and content ourselves with that."

Certainly, the fact that Canadian universities receive more than 80 per cent of their operating budgets from public funds ensures a degree of uniformity in those institutions. But how universi-

ties use their resources—from the number of residence beds they provide to how many Ph.D.s they hire—makes some schools better than others.

Regulation is yet another distinguishing factor. With limited objective data on which to base their choices, many entering students pick their university for its prestige. Heather Wright, 19, a first-year science student at Queen's, remembers seeing the school's magazine after several people wearing Queen's jackets while attending high school in Burlington, Ont. "To see graduates walking around with the Queen's name on their back said so much about



McGill campus (above): Douglas Library, Queen's (left), in the absence of objective information, many students pick a university because of its image

their school pride," she says. That image, Wright insists, will also help her get a good job, even in a depressed economy. "It all comes down to having the Queen's name," she says bluntly. "You've got to own from the best."

Indeed, when *Maclean's* asked Canadian university presidents to rank the Top 10 undergraduate universities for arts and science, they overwhelmingly made Queen's the number 1 choice. But that explains only part of the reason for the school's popularity as the base of some university presidents' empires, particularly those from newer schools that lack a storied tradition to help them compete for talented students and faculty. Says Harry Arthurs, president of 33-year-old York University, which struggles under the image as Toronto's "other" school when compared with the University of Toronto. "Reputation also does not have a lot to do with reality. It is often based on very out-of-date information."

But a university's reputation cannot be discounted, because well-known schools continue to trade on their names. Just as some college athletes go to the University of Western Ontario in London because of its beloved intercollegiate sports tradition, a university's academic prestige is a magnet for other highly qualified professors and students. McGill's Johnston acknowledges that Dr. Walter Dill Scott's pioneering mapping of the brain, conducted at McGill after the

Second World War, still helps attract leading scholars—and the research funding that accompanies them—from both Canada and abroad. As well, the most renowned schools are a beacon to foreign and out-of-province students, offering undergraduates a more cosmopolitan school environment. Among those universities with more than 10,000

full-time undergraduate students, McGill ranked highest for its ability to attract students from outside the province and country.

The quality of these students is another crucial element of rising universities. One measure is the average grade of those students entering first year. University presidents surveyed by *Maclean's* rated the average grade of accepted applicants to be the fourth most important of 15 factors in assessing a university. And in the *Maclean's* survey, McGill's topped that category—its 1990-1991 entering class had an average of 84.5 per cent. The percentage of undergraduate applicants who are accepted sets one first year also gives some indication of how tough the competition is for student places. The University of Montreal, ranked 11th overall, accepted only 38.4 per cent of its applicants, the lowest rate of the 46 universities surveyed.

Anecdotal assessments of student quality vary widely. Some academics argue that despite the swelling size of undergraduate populations, the caliber of

THE PRESIDENTS' CHOICE

New university presidents rated their Top 10

- 1 Queen's
- 2 Toronto (U of T)
- 3 McGill
- 4 British Columbia (UBC)
- 5 Mount Allison
- 6 Dalhousie
- 7 Western (UWO)
- 8 Alberta
- 9 Trent
- 10 Laval



BEST OF THE SMALL

Schools with fewer than 5,000 full-time undergraduates

- 1 Mount Allison
- 2 Acadia
- 3 Lethbridge
- 4 Saint-Alex
- 5 Bishop's
- 6 St. Francis Xavier
- 7 Trent
- 8 Mount Saint Vincent
- 9 Memorial
- 10 Brandon



BEST DROW

Percentage of out-of-province/foreign students

- 1 Bishop's
- 2 Mount Allison
- 3 McGill
- 4 Acadia
- 5 St. Francis Xavier
- 6 Ottawa (U of O)
- 7 Yorkville
- 8 Manitoba
- 9 P.E.I.
- 10 New Brunswick (UNB)

Source: *Maclean's*, October 1991





ranked third overall, has a long-standing tradition of involving its 1,970 full-time undergraduate students in research projects with their professors. "I've had chances here that I never would have had anywhere else," says Dennis Nickerson, a fourth-year honors chemistry student who has worked on research projects with faculty since the summer after his first year. "I'll go on to do graduate work somewhere else, but Mount A. will always be special for having given me the opportunity."

Smaller schools, for the most part, also avoid huge and often chaotic first-year classes. A low ratio between faculty and students helped the tiny and little-known University of Saint-Joseph at Pointe-de-l'Église, N.S., attain its 15th overall ranking. The picturesque, French-speaking university, located in a fishing community along St. Mary's Bay on the province's west coast, caters poorly to Acadia students and specializes in training to nurses. "Our graduates are aware of the minority experience at this country, and there, in turn, instill the culture by teaching in areas where francophones are in the minority," says registrar Madeleine Gosselin.

But smaller schools fare poorly in the highly competitive hunt for federal re-

On campus at Dalhousie (left); UBC (below); Mount Allison residence (bottom right); smaller schools often avoid huge and chaotic first-year classes

search grants, a category dominated by the largest universities. Says Ross Barclay, a chemistry professor at Mount Allison, which ranked 27th in the category of federal grants for non-medical research: "The federal government should be putting a large endowment aside for the use of small universities which don't have their own big endowments." Indeed, the large universities, especially those with graduate programs in business, the sciences and medicine, receive the lion's share of government research funding, as well as being the favored targets of private-sector donations.

Other students may define the best university as one that offers more universal access to scholarships or bursaries—Saint-Joseph was the top school when per capita assistance to its students was measured. Still others are most interested in whether or not they can get a bed at residence, a criterion in which even top-ranked McGill fairs poorly (see 66th Ages). Saint-Joseph was first in the category, providing more residential beds than needed for its 333 full-time undergraduate students.

Financial resources—how they are used and how much can be raised—will be critical in



SPECIAL REPORT

students is rising. "The quality of their work is improving," says George Desros, chairman of the history department at Memorial University. But at other schools, some professors are concerned that the decision by universities to open their doors to more students over the past 25 years has lowered standards. "We are giving degrees to undergraduates who still lack fundamental skills because professors simply refuse to fail anyone for bad work," says Stephen Scott, a professor at McGill's faculty of law. Adds Scott: "Frankly, if you have a heartburn, you are going to get a degree."

In the *Maclean's* rankings, the quality of the faculty and the university's financial resources were the categories given the heaviest weighting—each accounted for 30 per cent of the total. But even high-caliber faculty members can be a problem if they are far removed from the students. Indeed, one of the strongest student critiques of U.S. universities is that undergraduate students, if ever, are taught by their size faculty members.

In Canada, the *Maclean's* survey revealed that students at smaller universities are more likely to have trusted professors teach them in a first-year course. Mount Allison University in Sackville, N.B.,



The extra funding offers undergraduates at these schools the added attraction of big laboratories and better-equipped libraries. In the *Maclean's* survey, schools with more than 3,000 full-time undergraduate students held down 11 of the top 15 positions overall, and that advantage may continue as universities increasingly come to rely on the private sector for funding.

The question of university financing is a major concern for students. Says Sylvia Booth, a 1968 University of Ottawa political science graduate who now works full time as a researcher for the Canadian Federation of Students: "An underfunded university has to make too many sacrifices, usually at the expense of students." Some students may even want to attend a school because it devotes a greater portion of its operating budget to student services. It is far from certain that some students at Bishop's University in Quebec's Bytown Township refer to the institution as "the country club." The school, which boasts its own nine-hole golf course, focused first overall in spending on students and student affairs. But its ability to attract top students from across the country, among other factors, allowed Bishop's to finish 77th overall.

determining which Canadian universities can meet the standard of greatness in the years ahead. "Yes, beginning to doubt that we can have good universities based on government support only," says McGill University's Johnston. "Canadian must develop a much greater sense of loyalty and generosity towards their universities."

Clearly, the best schools are those that produce graduates who have the intellectual rigor to assist the future's host of social and economic challenges. In 1968, in the wake of the national challenge to the West posed by the Soviet Union's launch of the Sputnik satellite, the incoming University of Toronto president, Claude Russell, wrote in *Maclean's*: "The challenge of Sputnik is not how can we direct more human material to the production line at technological, but how can we make sure that our highest intellectual resources in all areas of knowledge are developed and made available to the nation." In 1980, Canadians face less dramatic but equally significant challenges to their future. And Russell's measurement of what makes a great university remains just as relevant.

BRUCE WALLACE

The Head Of The Class

McGill

University strives for excellence by building on its rich academic history

Passing through the ivy-covered Redoubt Gates of busy St. Andrew's Street, visitors to McGill University leave behind the downtown swirl of the city for the shyly stately air of the ivy-clad gates that Maclean calls the "McGill." "This campus," wrote then-McGill English professor Hugh MacLennan in his 1958 novel, *The Watch that Ends the Night*, "was an island of quiet in the city's roar, and at night it was an island of dark in the city's blaze." Driving his car through that darkened noon on a rainy night last week, McGill principal David Johnston compared up memories of the university's hallowed history and of the academic tradition, like MacLennan, whom he refers to with reverence as "McGill's ghost."

Johnston: "Our people have not had the luxury of co-sleeping—they have had to be better than most in order to compete"

"Some say that the ghosts haunt you, but I believe that they must inspire you," Johnston says later, after exiting his car past the brick Victorian building house, in 1993, Ernest Rutherford wins his Nobel Prize-winning paper on the possibility of splitting an atom. "I believe that the faculty that we see the distant horizon, come clearly by standing on the shoulders of the giants you've gone before us."

At McGill, those are beyond shoulders indeed. Over its 170-year history, the university's reputation for academic excellence has been acquired by celebrated professors, from civil liberties poet Frank Scott and neurologist Dr. Wilder Penfield to current scholars such as legal and social ethics professor Margaret Somerville. But despite its top ranking in the Maclean's survey of Canadian universities, McGill's

horizon is partly clouded. Like other Canadian universities, it is squeezed for funds—in some ways, McGill may show the school of destiny more year than McGill itself, also named with Quebec's volatile political climate. Not only is the university's core constituency of English-speaking Quebecers shrinking, but there is concern amongst that the province's colleges and universities will have a chilling effect on academic freedom. "Life in Montreal is not as serene as it would be in London, Oxford, or Kingston," says Johnston. "But it is an environment where our people have not had the luxury of sleeping—they have had to be better than good in order to compete with the best in the world."

That push is evident in McGill's still-ongoing ability to raise funds from private sources. Its last capital fund-raising campaign ending in 1994 raised \$74 million. \$27 million more than targeted. But even so, with \$360 million in endowment funds plus net to those of the large U.S. universities, McGill strives to be compared to, such as Harvard University, with its \$5.2 billion endowment. And McGill now has an income based debt of \$40 million, the largest of any Canadian university, which the school blames on shortfalls in Quebec government funding throughout the 1980s.

As a result, private financial donations—and research grants—will become even more critical in the future. Indeed, the university's limited dedication of resources, enforced earlier this year, encourages faculty to seek more private funding for their scholarly work. And a call for increasing the proportion of graduate students from one-quarter to one-third of total enrollment to attract more private and public funding. But Johnston argues that the resulting smaller under-graduate classes will improve the quality of teaching, which he maintains is even more the best in Canada because the university exports its research stars to give courses. "The challenge for us is to use that same kind of excellent our professors put into macro-robic energy research is also present in that faculty class in teaching," he says.

But study stretched resources mean that McGill will have to be creative if it is to meet sustained conditions of ranking among the world's best universities. Says Johnston: "Rather than need to say, 'Goodness, since we don't have any money, we will just have to think.'" At McGill, the ghosts will point the way ahead.

BRUCE WALLACE in Montreal



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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Maclean's

The Mood On Campus

On the surface, Canadian university students arrived on campus this fall prepared to be greeted by the traditional rites of autumn. There was the usual oval on school bookbags to lay exposure to tuition, some students drank too much beer and showed themselves leaving Fresh Week and Queen's last McGill 44-30 is the exception of a cold, far-left reality. But beneath the veneer of normalcy, the current generation of students has its own dilemmas. When University of Ottawa students chanted anti-Brian Mulroney slogans at an outdoor campus rock concert in September, they were not rebelling against their university, but against a new slow-but-steady government fix on their student loans. Faced with a shrinking Canadian economy that may not be able to accommodate them after graduation, students are nervous and uncertain. To soothe the anxieties of undergraduates, Maclean's Ottawa Correspondent Bruce Walters visited 20 universities to tell anti-students during the early fall semester this report.

By the fourth quarter of the 1991 football season, a cheerleader from Queen's University's cheering squad, perhaps because she has on braless leotards and the cheerleaders have the effect of pre-game drinks to wear off. DeGroot had called it as the "Bill McGill" game, and Queen's fans had dutifully splashed purple surgical eye over their faces and hair. But on the last legendarily afternoon in Kingston, Ont., the students' behavior is, for the most part, carefully controlled. "This is pretty tame," admits legend Stephen Delaney, 21, as he prepares to join in the ritual clearing of the field at game's end. A third-year engineering student, Delaney credits the tough-hazing his class underwent last year for building school spirit and close ties to his fellow classmates. But this year's restrained celebrations reflect the strong by Canadian university administrators to exercise the social classes and public lectures from Fresh Week, not only at Queen's, but at universities across the country.

"These kids don't know what they missed," says Delaney, gesturing to a group around him, including a young woman with the words "If you can't please me, don't issue me" written down the back of her latest overalls. Then he excuses himself to join the Queen's students who are crossing the field toward the McGill fans. But when police and security staff intervene 30 minutes later to end the demonstration of school pride, there are only a few reserved protests before the students politely disperse. Like stereotypical Canadians, they are obviously prepared to play by the rules.

But they are also part of a generation of students who appear to regard their undergraduate years as a somewhat place to shed the harsh realities of the "real world." A four-year university path will, they clearly hope, arm them with some marketable skills and get

Students are nervous and uncertain. Jobs are their goal, but they also just want to have fun.

them over the hump of the current economic recession. "We're in no rush to get out in the real world, because there is nothing out there," says Christine Surman, a fourth-year psychology major at McMaster University in Hamilton, as she thinks through a lecture magazine in a campus bookstore. Surman says that she plans a career in self-therapy after graduating next spring. "Because you give up a taste of the real world," she adds. "And by fall, most students are ready to get back to the easy part of school life."

That is much the same message as Amy Wilson, editor of The McGill Tribune, sent of two campus papers, sent to returning students in her first edition of the school year. Headlined "Majoring in Triviality," Wilson's essay noted that university "beats a real job." And also citing the year's turbulent social and



political events, such as the Gulf War and rising unemployment, the 23-year-old Windsor, Ont., native writes that it is "a relief to get back to school just to shut out the violence and anger and widespread anxiety." In an interview about Maclean's in the Tribune's basement office, the cheerful Wilson noted that low university students are weighed down by social and political problems. Most would rather party than protest, she says, adding: "Everyone believes we are young enough to have the luxury to indulge in ignorance."

But students cannot—and do not—insulate themselves from the problems affecting the outside world. They must worry about finances, about marks, about getting a job. On the social level, there is the issue of AIDS. And the broader image of growth, even-term comparisons with their previous academic background, students with the fact that universities are also plagued by sexual harassment, date rape and sexual assault—and by an angry backlash against those who fight against these offenses. At well, campuses are not immune to the rising ethnic and racial tensions in the country. And students studying urban universities can scarcely fail to see the crumbling city landscape around them or to note the growing number of homeless in the streets.

Indeed, there is no shortage of causes—only of beliefs. To be fair, Canadian university leaders have almost always been narrowly focused on their view of the world. Much has been made of the radical social movements on Canadian campuses during the 1960s preparation. But Toronto's York University education historian Paul Ainsworth estimates that just five per cent of the student body at the time was politically involved. Even the more exonerating activities of the 1960s, Ainsworth says, has been exaggerated and mythologized to a degree over the years. Debraux Ainsworth. "During the Sixties, universities continued to carry out their core function of training people to take on middle-class occupations, as they always had." And the 1960s generation benefited from unique conditions for protest: a healthy economy, which removed long-term job security as a concern, and the Vietnam War, which offered a common cause to rally around.

No such shared causes exist on today's campuses. The protests against last week's Gulf War mostly lacked punch, and were overshadowed by other organized groups of students who favored U.S. intervention to liberate Kuwait. While a peace camp was erected at McMaster University, yellow ribbons in support of the troops colored the campus at the University of Calgary. And Genome Canada, chairman of the history department at Montreal's Concordia

McGill cheerleaders (top left); outside Pembroke Hall at the University of Alberta (top right); University of Quebec's Daoust (bottom left); evolving the harsh realities

University. "Over the years, reflection has died as students became more concerned with getting good grades and getting out of school." True. In September, 1991, entering class may not be as radical as the students of their parents' era. But while they are more intent on using their education to further their job prospects, they lack the early assurance of their older brothers and sisters who, in the 1960s, regarded good marks and a professional degree as quick tickets on the path to corporate success.

At the University of Quebec's concrete Montreal campus, the recent fall of business titans such as Laval's Inc. chairman Bernard Lamerre has had a sobering effect on

students' ambitions. "Things were going well when we started our degrees," says Gosselin Thibault, president of Ottawa's student and management association, who is in the last year of her business degree program. "But the tail of the bag at art makes us more nervous and uncertain about the future." Others have suffered or changed their ambitions once in university. Says Ottawa native Deborah Tremblay, who entered the University of Western Ontario in London to study business, but later switched to political science: "Many and many students decide after getting here that university should be a broader experience."

Those students who are politically active endure some teasing. "You get tagged 'activists' and people are always saying, 'Don't you know the Berlin Wall has fallen?'" laughed Stacy Chappin, a first-year women's studies student at Concordia. But activist networks in the 1990s are more easily isolated than their predecessors. "We discussed the Gulf War among ourselves," says Sylviane Chouinard, 26, a history student at UQAM, as he sat with eight others in the history students' common room. To general laughter, he adds: "But we are not about to send a formal letter to George Bush saying that the history students of UQAM oppose what you are doing and request a response."

Rather than trying to communicate with printers suing *Que Pasa*, Chouinard, student activists are setting more modest, but attainable, goals. The Concordia branch of the Quebec Public Interest Research Group, whose members research and publish information on public issues, are producing a consumer guide to ethical shopping in Montreal, and they have lobbied against the proposed French language development card. "Big retailers like the big ones, only change a little," says Chouinard. A Concordia, B.C., native who transferred to Concordia that year from the University of Victoria. "It's more empowering to feel that you are actually accomplishing your goals."

Indeed, many student activists are channeling their energies into community work rather than discussing issues in an abstract academic laboratory. Concordia's Women's Centre is located in a ground-level office in the heart of Montreal, which makes it a walk-in haven for any woman seeking advice. "It's important for a university to be active in the community," says Johanna Cadorena, 25, a McGill graduate who works as a volunteer in the region, whose area is not normally allowed. "You cannot be expected to live in the world if you've never had to deal with real-world problems and experiences."

Many of the most radical students are those fighting against racism, sexism and on behalf of gay rights. Current Concordia student and co-president Christine Mercier and Jacques Brevis were elected as co-presidents of "Protestants" society. But feminist groups, as well as AIDS-awareness activists, have also had to contend with a sometimes ugly backlash against their militancy. In a survey of Canadian university presidents conducted by *Two Queers*, the first academic year, empathy towards women activists was rated the second-highest non-academic concern, after that of alcohol abuse. And in September, an AIDS-awareness poster displayed had to be moved out of Western's main D.B. Weldon Library after a group of students complained that the poster of gay men in heterosexual couples was too suggestive. The students called to police, who threatened to press obscenity charges against the school.

Still, other students and administrators at many universities have taken steps to correct their reputation for sexism and homophobic behavior. The hard-core banners of Frost Week, once a part of student life at schools such as McMaster and Queen's, were discouraged—with mixed success—this year. At McMaster, the so-called Quack Parties, formerly held at the courtyards of residence buildings, were banned after last year's parties degenerated into lewd and abusive. "The university decided that we took the winning and degrading language out of our charts," says Liam Hain, a third-year commerce student, before from

clearing on her residence entry is a bed time.

Hain was another representative of Brandon Hall, the school's largest—and all-female—residence, which last year was referred to as Frost Week charts is the "slut bar." Says Hain: "At first, it's offensive, but then you realize that it is only intended in fun." Still, she acknowledges that last year's behavior hurt the school's image, particularly with Haskett residents. "Frost Week is a worthwhile tradition," Hain says. "It's given a new twist. We are worried about our image."

Universities are also running more alcohol-free events as an attempt to cut the number of drug-related accidents on campus. But after being told it is still hard to avoid on campus, and school buses remain an important source of revenue for funding student organizations. The only viable modification to student drinking is that fewer among them are driving cars while drunk, a result of countless hours of exposure to public service announcements warning against drunk driving. "Before, it was cool to say, 'I was plastered and I made it home,'" says Michelle Hughes, 24, president of the York University student council. "Now, it's not embarrassing at all to admit you are not going to drive drunk."

But it is not so certain that the warnings against unprotected sex have made the same impact. Gonorrhea disappears at Memorial University in St. John's, Nfld., were removed this year because the company that operated them was not making enough money. Apparently, the "safe-sex generation" has yet to emerge. "Just because you see people putting condoms in their pockets, it doesn't mean they are using them," says Gord Springer, a fourth-year business student at York. "You must remember at a bar and there is alcohol involved, there remains some can go out the window."

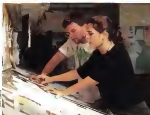
Sadly, such grim migration towards a more threatening world is widespread on campus. There are signs of a yearning to believe in some set of guiding principles, but no agreement on a common objective. At Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, B.C., campus Christian groups are the fastest-growing clubs, according to Sheila Perret, the school's club coordinator. "There is a shift away from political clubs to groups with cultural, lifestyle and spiritual interests," she says, adding that the school's vegetarian club is also "gaining momentum."

In fact, there is almost a refusal by students to seek solace in a common pop culture. At campus pubs, crowd students are listening to music written in the 1960s and 1970s by such artists as Steve Miller and Bob Dylan. Says Michael McCann, a third-year Canadian history student at Western who is the disc jockey at the Spoke Tavern on campus. "Kids prefer to hear older music, which was written more from the heart. Now listen to Navarino bands, which seem to be proud of the fact that they buy pop that were and rely on beautiful women in their videos." But that label leaves students with fewer cultural touchstones to call their own. "It's all in a way," says the bearded McCann. "I often wonder, if we have a reunion in 20 years, what music will we play?" Lacking authors or authors, the current student generation seems sure to be haunted by insecurity.

BRUCE WALLACE with respondents' reports



Two reversals during Queen's Frost Week (top left): chemistry lab at the University of Manitoba (above) taking steps to correct binge behavior



Rowing practice at Trent (top) psychology class at Western (center), on the slope at York (far left) pulling out the newspaper at Dalhousie (left); university students, primarily resigned to a more threatening world, are unable to seek solace in a common youth culture

Modern Times Are Tougher Times

**Crowded classes,
poor buildings
and libraries
in need of books
are signs of
the cash squeeze**

For Jeffrey Lange, the cutbacks in funding that afflict Canada's university system have had a direct personal impact. Twelve months ago, Lange worked as a graduate student at the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon, taking a leave of absence from his job as a \$35,000-a-year technician for Canadian Pacific Railways. To offset the loss of income, the 37-year-old father of two obtained a \$12,000 provincial student grant. "I felt grateful of myself for securing this income," recalls Lange, who hopes to earn a master's degree in applied social psychology. Normally, that would involve two years of classroom study, but in Lange's case it will likely take much longer. In May, the Saskatchewan government slashed its student aid budget by 25 per cent, or \$1.5 million. Lange says that he waited three months to see whether he would receive funding for his second

year's tuition, poorly maintained buildings and library budgets that have failed to keep pace with the spiralling costs of new books and academic journals. To make matters worse, the financial squeeze has coincided with a dramatic increase in demand for university education. According to Statistics Canada, the number of full-time university students in Canada rose 39 per cent during the 1980s, reaching 314,400 in the 1989-1990 academic year. "The entire university system is under duress," says Harry Arthurs, president of York University in Toronto. "This is not a case of poking our budgets. We are talking about dramatic cuts."

The financial crunch appears to be most acute in Atlantic Canada, but university administrators in every province point to what they say are the devastating results of government restraint. At Dalhousie University in Halifax, for instance, maintenance staff have been unable to repair a deteriorating copper roof on the 43-year-old arts and administration building. Dean Sears, Dalhousie's vice-president of academics, says that the roof "looks like a mine" and some of the walls in the building "are a mass of blistered plaster."

In Winnipeg, University of Manitoba president Arnold Nensink complains that some of the equipment in the science laboratories is so old that "it's like going into a science museum instead of an active, modern facility." And in Edmonton, University of Alberta president Paul Desnoes says that some first-year courses that attracted 50 students a decade ago are now crammed with as many as 500 students. Facing a projected operating deficit this year of more than \$10 million, Alberta's board of government decided last spring to reduce or slash funding for 13 separate programs. Declares Desnoes: "Unfortunately, governments seem to have forgotten that spending on education is an investment in the future."

The problem that Desnoes and others are screaming is cope with it from new. From the early 1970s to the late 1980s, government spending on universities climbed rapidly. But in 1977, the rules of the game changed. That year, Ottawa, searching for new ways to control its spending, scrapped the old

system of federal-provincial cost-sharing, which had committed the federal government to matching every dollar spent by a province on higher education. Under the new arrangement, known as *Student-Related Programs Funding (SRP)*, Ottawa transferred billions of dollars a year to the provinces to support health care and postsecondary education—although there were no restrictions on how the money was spent.

Almost immediately, the new system ran into problems. The federal government complained that some provinces had cut their grants to postsecondary institutions and were spending the money on other services instead. In 1982, Ottawa reacted by withdrawing its commitment to set annual increases in SRP payments to growth in GDP. Partly as a result, says Robert O'Hara, an economist with the Ontario-based Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC), total university revenues from all government sources, after allowing for inflation, dropped 18 per cent, to about \$7,000 per full-time student in 1984, the most recent year for which figures are available, from \$8,300 in 1978.

Then, in 1990, Finance Minister Michael Wilson announced a two-year freeze on per capita SRP payments. And last February's annual report extended the freeze for an additional three years, to 1994-1995. According to AUCC president Chuck Lapanorte, the decision "sends a strong signal that the federal government is withdrawing its support for postsecondary education."

That sentiment is widely shared among university administrators, faculty and students, but within those groups there are disagreements about the best response. The AUCC has for years called on Ottawa and the provinces to increase university funding. Student organizations, which typically oppose any tuition fee increase, also want more government support. But a growing number of administrators now take a different approach. "I think that it is completely unrealistic to expect additional government assistance," says George Poterius, the outgoing president of the Association of Western Universities in London, and the AUCC's chairman, adds Poterius. "The federal and provincial governments have serious financial problems—I think that we have to find

but you do not get the really outstanding universities they have in Britain and the United States."

Most of Poterius's colleagues in the university community, however, share his suggestion. They maintain that the United States, in addition to hosting many excellent universities, also has a large number of mediocre institutions providing students with no inferior grade of education. "The standards at some of those schools are abysmal," says Arthurs of York University. "Who do you think put the good education? The ones who deserve it, or the ones who can afford it?"

Still, even Arthurs acknowledges that the state of university education known by students will likely remain in the future. Nationally, tuition fees now cover an average of about 17 per cent of university operating expenses. Government grants account for 30 per cent and the rest comes from a combination of student fees, private donations and other sources. Ottawa considers *Student-Related Programs Funding* the university system, recommends that fees be increased gradually to cover 25 per cent of operating costs. Such an increase, Smith says, should be tied to the introduction of a new student loan program that requires graduates to pay back the money they borrowed only when they are earning "an above-average income."

At the same time, Smith concludes that there is "no evidence" that years of financial restraint have caused a serious decline in the quality of university education in Canada. That assertion is widely to find much fewer with O'Hara's Lange, who, for one, claims to notice several major differences between the quality of education now and in the early 1970s. "Classes back then were a lot smaller and the instructors were not as hurried," Lange recalls. He adds: "I think the informal process of a liberal education has been largely lost and it's hard to create more open-minded people, universities seem to be engaged in a purely technical, technical process." Considering the economic financial pressures on Canada's universities, that situation is widely to change.

BOSS LAYER



Western's Poterius/
disheartened retirement
Lange (opposite)
"Without the money, it
was impossible
for me to carry on"



other secrets of funding"

As Poterius sees it, the most sensible solution is to make students pay more. In Ontario, the province expects a rising on tuition fee increases (single per cent in 1991-1992). Elsewhere, governments either control the setting of fees or put pressure on universities to limit the amount of annual fee increases. Poterius, however, advocates a U.S.-style system in which each university would be free to charge as much as it saw fit. A portion of the increase would go to subsidize students who can't meet the university's requirements but could not afford the tuition. Declares Poterius: "It's basically the Harvard way of doing things."

Poterius acknowledges that his approach would likely lead to the emergence of a handful of expensive, well-funded private universities capable of attracting the highest students, as well as a larger group of middle-of-the-road institutions serving lower income kids. "It does not matter who you are to see these sorts of things, but universities by definition are elitist institutions," he says. "Unfortunately, it is part of the Canadian attitude that you have to treat everybody as an egalitarian way. That produces a decent overall average,



On The Rocky Road To Reform

Women face a backlash to demands for equality in the upper ranks where tradition rules

At Brock University president Terence White's annual beginning-of-term dinner last month, 17 newly hired tenured professors were prominently introduced to the rest of the faculty. Twelve of them were women. The happy occasion was a sign that at Brock and other Canadian universities the heady days of academic change are changing. But while the number of women professors has been increasing across Canada—and universities now boast more female students than men—efforts to change the status quo are encountering a female battle cry by the ranks as two key fronts equal employment opportunities in the senior ranks of academia and encouragement for female scholars who may contest the conventions established by the largely male academic who preceded them. That call for change got a boost last week in the report of the Commission of Inquiry on Canadian University Education by Brian Smith. It said that in the 1986-1990 school year, 53 per cent of all students enrolled in Canadian universities were women, but from the level of full professor up to the presidential suite, women are "a distinct minority." As the report stated bluntly, "If banks were places where the women did the work and the men constituted the executive, universities are looking either like places where the women study and the men run the institutions."



University of Western Ontario professor Susan Howien says the battle is being fought over the issue of more faculty jobs for women.

The road to reform as far as paved with good intentions. But even at Brock, where there are still three male professors for every female faculty member—a better ratio than women than the national average of 4 to 1—the number of female professors is unlikely to equal the number of males until at least the next century. In contrast with women's faculties, the number of women students has doubled in the past 20 years, while the number of men has increased by about 25 per cent.

As the number of women students has grown, universities have responded by stepping up efforts to improve security on campus by opening women's studies centres and sexual harassment offices, and by beginning debates on employment equity programs. But many university women are impatient. Says Marsha Ruess, president of the University of Waterloo: "Whenever you talk about affirmative action, you still have the old arguments about how equity will suffer. That is absolutely insulting, as if women were less qualified than men."

Many university officials predict that computers will be valuable in the coming years as growing numbers of women challenge the universities' male traditions. Says Lorna Marsden, a sociology professor at the University of Toronto and a member of the Canadian Senate: "We have reached the point where it is a real struggle for power and it cannot be put off any longer."

The battle is likely to be most intensely fought over the issue of faculty jobs. In 1986-1990, only about 30 per cent of the full-time faculty at the 66 universities in the Maclean's survey were women, up significantly from 14 per cent in 1976-1977. The percentage of women in administrative jobs, including department chairmen, deans, vice-presidents and presidents, is even smaller. These disparities contrast with the basic job requirements for a professor—has taught in the past 10 years, to 30 per cent of all PhD graduates in 1989.

In part, the low percentage of female faculty is due to the relatively low pay scale. Faculty began to be paid less than university officials' salaries that decade ago in a factor, says George Pedersen, president of the University of Western Ontario in London: "It would be naive to believe that there isn't some kind of Old Boys' network that operates in many institutions when it comes to hiring."

To end that discrimination, most universities are adopting new and often controversial employment equity programs. Brock, in St. Catharines,

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emo, Ont., increased the number of women faculty members by implementing a positive action program in September, 1989, that requires each department to make special efforts to find women applicants if the percentage of female faculty in that department is less than 30 per cent.

Employment equity and target programs for hiring, says university officials believe, have produced an anti-female backlash. Elizabeth Rough, the dean of women at Queen's University in Kingston, Ont., says that she believes employment equity was an underlying cause of the "No means back here in the world" signs that appeared on campus last year after women launched a "No means no" campaign against rape. John Rough, "Employment equity poisoned a lot of young men who see it as a threat to their future. We were incredibly complicit to believe that such a major social change could be accomplished without a backlash."

Signs of a backlash are appearing on other campuses across the country. A Toronto-based men's rights group, In Search of Justice, which claims more than 2,000 members nationally, recently planned the University of Toronto will protest calling offensive action. "You're discriminating," says their group leader Ross Virgin, a health-care worker, says that his office has been inundated with calls from male students. The students are more vocal today, he claims, largely because the women's movement is becoming de-mystified "anti male," but Wasseng's Haines, one of the three female university presidents among the 16 institutions in the Markham survey, says that universities have a long history of discriminating against women and other minorities. Haines adds that when she was an undergraduate at polytechnic at the Ivy League's Brown University in Providence, R.I., some professors frequently ridiculed and demeaned their female students. "It was just taken as a given," she recalls, "that all women were less intellectually capable than men."

Haines adds that when a few women did get over those hurdles, they regularly were denied scholarships and jobs because of the traditional view that they would waste



Concordia vs. McGill in women's rugby (above), Calgary's Steane-Blackburn (below) employment equity programs are often controversial.



their education by getting married and abandoning their careers. In 1966, Haines was the first woman hired by the department of philosophy at the University of Calgary. Still, about 10 years later when she was on a hiring committee at the university, one of the male members of the committee told her bluntly: "We don't need another woman—we have enough women."

The growth of women's studies on campus and the backlash and controversy raised by women teachers and students have already had an impact on the way subjects are taught. Everything from Shakespeare to sociology is actively under fire as scrutiny by female scholars at schools across Canada. The University of Calgary's Susan Steane-Blackburn, for one, is doing pioneer research into Agatha Christie, a now-forgotten British Reservation playwright and novelist, and the first 20th-century woman to earn her living by writing. She was one of the most popular dramatists of the 19th century, but was later ignored by predominantly male scholars. Says Prof. Steane-Blackburn: "I have 11 anthologies of Christines plays, and she's not in any of them. I did my PhD in drama and I'd never even heard of her."

Still, many women academics acknowledge that universities are more receptive to reform than other institutions in society. Compared with the corporate world, universities often have led the way in opening day care centers, taking action to prevent sexual harassment, appointing women presidents and implementing employment equity guidelines. Says Western's Pridemore: "There is more activity going on in this area within universities than in any other part of our society. Yet there is also more criticism within the universities than anywhere else." But as the universities hire more women and thus encourage them to speak their minds, the complaints are likely to grow even louder.

PRINCE DALLGREN



SPECIAL REPORT

Tale Of Two Nobels

In 1964, when he was 17 years old, Sidney Altman embarked upon his still unfulfilled quest. Armed with a passion for science and a diploma from Montreal's West Hill High School, he left Canada to pursue university-level studies at the prestigious Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge. Recalled Altman, now 50, "I was determined to succeed—and I was also determined to return home." By any measure, he has accomplished the first of those objectives. Altman, crowned a long and distinguished career as scientist and educator by winning a share of the 1980 Nobel Prize for chemistry. But despite this success, he has yet to find a path home. And for this, he blames the authorities at the head of his birth: who rebuffed repeated attempts to secure funding for his postgraduate studies and his early work. "The reception was not very friendly," he told Maclean's earlier this month, leaving across his forehead a mark as a crumpled effort at Yale University in New Haven, Conn., where he has taught biochemistry and genetics since 1971. "I found it very disappointing that Canada had a very narrow attitude towards Canadian researchers who had earned degrees abroad."

The situation may well have changed in the quarter-century that has elapsed since Altman searched for Canadian financing to launch his career. Indeed, there are some in Canada's academic community who look at him for a hint to explore fully the promises that awaited him then. "I think that he may have been overlooked," suggested the

Sidney Altman went off to Yale and John Polanyi stayed at home. Canada needs them both.

University of Toronto's John Polanyi, whose experience it is many ways a mirror image of Altman's. Genuis-born and Britain-educated, the 62-year-old Polanyi, currently a professor of chemistry at U of T, moved from Europe to Canada in 1962 precisely because of the remarkable opportunities for research. His separate tale, what he has described as "the molecular dance underlying chemical reactions" was him a share of the 1986 Nobel Prize in chemistry.

But no matter what the disappointment about the adequacy of Canadian policies, few dispute that the future of advanced Canadian research will depend on the ability to attract—and hold on to—individuals very much like Sidney Altman. "People like him should be our prime target," says Polanyi. "If we cannot get bright scientists with roots in Canada to thrive in their life with this country, then we are lost."

Both Nobel laureates agree that outwitting and cutting edge of human knowledge has never been at any risk in Canada. "I'm afraid that it all boils down to money," says Altman. "I know several Canadians here in the United States, outstanding people, who would go home if they could match the conditions they have here—money for facilities, money for students and postdoctoral fellows, money for the next several years for their research."

Polanyi's view is similar. "Where do bright young Canadian scientists go to get a job?" he asks a visitor at the tidy maze of offices he occupies

at the University of Toronto's downtown campus. "They can look for it in the Canadian academic world, where employment is scarce; hence universities are trying to shrink their faculties. They can look for it in Canadian government laboratories, where exactly the same situation prevails. Or they can look for it in Canadian industry, which, as is well known, has yet to commit itself to high technology."

Isolated, in 1964, the National Advisory Board on Science and Technology, a federal advisory committee composed of leading members of the political, business and academic community, recommended that Ottawa double the amount of money allocated to Canadian university research funding over a three-year period. The recommendation is still awaiting action. Earlier this year, the parliamentary standing committee on science and technology arrived at nearly the same conclusion. That committee's report, as well, is awaiting a response from the federal government.

In addition to the scarcity of funds, advanced Canada as a research site suffers from another, subtler handicap. "There is always pressure in this country to try to make fundamental science responsive to the marketplace," dissent Polanyi. He mentioned by way of example the fact that both the Ontario and federal governments have attempted to justify the recent creation of networks of university-based "centres of excellence" on the grounds of industrial spin-offs. In the view of Polanyi and Altman, that is a dangerous rationale. "If basic science is being sacrificed for applied science, it is a huge mistake," says Altman, underlining the vast difference in their pressures in the two approaches. Polanyi voiced

the same opinion. "To do well in those sciences, you have to look for a job that is 10 or 15 or 20 years hence," he explained. "Industry wants results at two or three years. In Japan, even the big companies understand the need for patience."

Both laureates point to their own pre-war generation to illustrate the necessity of forbearance. It took nearly two decades before Polanyi's early observations about molecular reaction rates through chemical reactions eventually led to the creation of a marketable chemical laser. Similarly, while Altman's discoveries concerning the catalytic action of the genetic material ribonucleic acid opened the door to the development of new methods to prevent viral diseases, those methods remain possibilities rather than realities.

Polanyi and Altman agree on another point, as well, but their views run counter to some long-standing Canadian ideals. "Canada has always been constrained by the advice that everybody across the country should put a little bit of the pie so that everybody feels part of the country," explained Altman. "But for a country with limited resources, the best strategy is to create a few outstanding centres and try to get the best talent you have in those centres." To some Canadian ears, Altman's suggestion may sound alarmingly elitist. But as Polanyi, leaning to the defence of his fellow Nobel laureates, argued, "Elitism is academic in so much as it is elitist, say, hockey. And in hockey I'll bet there are not many Canadians who think that all teams should be equally equal."

In any case, there are some clear merits in the direction suggested by the two Nobel laureates. The Ontario government has established seven centres of research excellence, and if Ottawa has subsequently decided to develop 14 networks of research centres involving 30 universities from across Canada. Despite some slight cases, Polanyi grants those measures as largely positive. He says that the renewed Ontario-Ottawa initiative have increased Canadian funding for research by about 10 per cent. "It's far less than the doubling that has been repeatedly recommended," he says, "but it is, at least, a laudable development."

Altman, too, is encouraged. "It is a sign that Canada is drifting very, very slowly towards adopting the kind of policies needed to create the proper environment for first-class research," he said. But the Yale scientist is not completely convinced. "I think that there's a lot more that has to be done." Has there been enough progress to persuade him that if it could be true finally to come home? "I've never given up the hope that I might one day return to Canada," he responds non-committally, before pausing to add with a smile. "And I still have my Canadian passport."

BARRY CANE in New Haven and Toronto



The Smith Report Card

As a young intern freshly graduated from medical studies at McGill University in 1962, Stewart Smith says that he considered himself "half of a medical, complex medical doctor." But when the time came to apply these ideas in real-life practice at the Montreal General Hospital, Dr. Smith says that he quickly discovered basic gaps in his education. "I knew nothing," he recalls, "when it came to day-to-day things like treating wounds or giving patients to patients." In order to go on to work, Smith says, "I asked the people who really knew about the practical aspects of medicine—the errors in the emergency ward." Declared Smith, now 53, "I think most doctors would admit that they have learned a hell of a lot of their practical knowledge the same way."

That memory of how poorly prepared he was to apply what he had learned in academic came to mind frequently, Smith says, during the past 14 months he has conducted his own personal Commission of Inquiry on Canadian University Education. And Smith, who last week released the report that was requested for the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC). "One of the central questions in what we've done is to give our students enough practical education to do all the things they learn." That is also an issue that Smith is well qualified to discuss. After his basic medical training, he became a professor, served as leader of the Ontario provincial Liberal party from 1976 to 1982, then became chairman of the Science Council of Canada and now is president of his own high-tech management consulting firm in Ottawa. On the question of providing adequate training, and most other issues, Smith eventually gave Canada's universities a passing grade.

In fact, in the introduction to the report, released to a mixed reaction, he declares "Canada's universities today are fundamentally healthy and are among the country's well." And he adds, "The commission has received the general impression that work, if not all, of Canadian universities would be satisfied, rank with the top half of United States universities, taken as a whole."

But the 178-page report, commissioned to determine "how well the universities were carrying out their educational mandate," is also refreshingly critical of some current university teaching practices. In fact, Canadian universities are seriously underfunded in the commitment to it is required." At times, Smith went beyond the classroom. On the issue of the proportion of research university professors and administrators

inspired with men, he found that "There is still a great deal that needs to be done to make our universities graduate neutral." As well, the report concludes based on studies compiled by researchers and senior universities—that the average full-time professor teaches "between 60 and 70 hours per week." And that non-teaching staff, Smith says, appears to be decreasing.

Because of such findings, Smith told Maclean's, "I know that there are many smart people in the academic community who have been readying themselves for the worst." In fact, the blunt tone of the report reflects Smith's determination that his own conclusions should be more practical than theoretical. While Smith agrees with some university presidents that expenses in government funding to universities are required, his other solution is based to be controversial: universities should be allowed to increase tuition fees, he says, provided student loans are more available and paid back through the income tax system. And much of his study deals with ways that institutions can reform and replace their operations without any significant increase in spending. To that end, he concludes with a list of 60 recommendations ranging from curriculum design and representation of minorities and the underprivileged, to ways of maintaining the quality and overall performance of universities.

Some of the key recommendations:

- Central of education should remain with the provinces—but Ottawa should increase its contribution to universities.

- Student fees should be increased gradually to cover 25 per cent of a university's general operating costs, compared with the current level of about 17 per cent. However, Smith also calls for the establishment of an income-contingent repayment student assistance plan, whereby student loans would be widely available and would be paid back as a student on the federal income tax once the recipient's income rose above a certain level.

- Unspecified steps should be taken to promote more women into positions of higher authority and to increase their representation in executive-level (C-level) positions.

- Universities should simplify the complicated processes that make it difficult to transfer academic credits from one university to another.

- All universities should agree on a shared system of quality control to measure their performance. Such systems could include joining of university graduates, confidential employer surveys and writing proficiency

tests when students have finished their degrees.

- Universities should also agree to measure and publish statistics on how they operate, including average hours taught by full-time professors, class size and the proportion of first- and second-year courses that have tutorials given by teaching assistants and graduate students, rather than by the professors themselves.

All the sections of the report that has generated the most controversy deals with the proposition of universities and most of their professors with the importance of research, at the expense of teaching.

Smith wrote: "A recent study of teaching assistants in Canadian universities found that more than 900 million was spent on [their] salaries, but less than \$25,000 was earmarked for their training." Despite that lack of training, much of the teaching of undergraduate students is conducted by such assistants, whom one commission witness called "rent-a-profs."

To counter that advice, Smith's report suggests a range of solutions. Among them:

- All senior professors should "take some share in the teaching of early undergraduate courses."



Smith at the University of Ottawa: the blunt tone reflects a more practical than theoretical

Writes Smith: "The reputation and mobility of the professor is the most depended upon higher articles than upon the professor's local base as an inspiring teacher." In some cases, he found, universities have well-known academics to join their staffs through explicit promises that they can devote almost all their time to research and will not be required to lecture. Partly because of that attitude, Smith continues, most universities either scale or unwilling to provide statistics on the average number of hours each professor lectures per week—which led Smith to cite figures from the handful of universities willing to provide them.

As well, the report says that many universities devote neither time nor money to preparing and improving teaching methods. In one of the report's

- Universities should set an average maximum of eight teaching hours per week for all professors.

- Professors should have a say in whether their performance evaluations should be based on research or teaching. Performance promotions would be based on their performance in their field of choice. Professors who concentrate on teaching would be expected to work "a slightly larger number of teaching hours."

- Every PhD candidate should demonstrate "reasonable competence in the teaching function."

- Universities should establish an agreed-upon national standard for measuring teaching performance. Statistics would participate in these evaluations.

Those findings drew a mixed reaction from some people in the academic community—including members of the AUCC, which commissioned the report. In



TOP WESTERN SCHOOLS

- 1 British Columbia (BCC)
- 2 Alberta
- 3 London
- 4 Manitoba
- 5 Simon Fraser

TOP CENTRAL SCHOOLS

- 1 McGill
- 2 Queen's
- 3 Toronto (U of T)
- 4 McMaster
- 5 UBC
- 6 Montreal (U of M)
- 7 Ottawa (U of O)
- 8 Western (UWO)
- 9 Bishop's
- 10 Laval



TOP ATLANTIC SCHOOLS

- 1 Mount Allison
- 2 Acadia
- 3 Dalhousie
- 4 New Brunswick (UNB)
- 5 Saint-Alex

Source: Maclean's/Smith, 1991



BEST JERK

The Top 10 schools in variety sports, according to Maclean's from the 1990-1991 results of the 11 national lists in men's and women's competitions

- 1 British Columbia (BCC)
- 2 Toronto (U of T)
- 3 Alberta
- 4 Western (UWO)
- 5 Calgary
- 6 Alberta
- 7 Victoria
- 8 York
- 9 Saskatchewan
- 10 McMaster



interviews conducted by Maclean's with university leaders across the country, praise for Smith's overall efforts was interspersed with near-equal amounts of criticism for some of his conclusions. Kenneth Orman, the newly elected senior chairman and president of Saint Mary's University in Halifax, said that "overall, the report is a positive contribution." And, he added Smith's criticism of the apparent underemphasis on teaching "is absolutely dead-on as an issue that we have to immediately look hard at."

But Orman also said that Smith, through his criticism of the lack of quality measurement at universities, "may have unwittingly strengthened the hands of our opponents [political governments]." Declined Orman: "[The report] does not give adequate justification for giving us more money. I might have wished [Smith] spent more time walking around campuses, seeing frustrated professors and necessarily large classes."

For their part, other university heads echoed Orman's overall praise for the report, but disagreed with several of Smith's basic conclusions. Said David Johnston, the principal of Montreal's McGill University: "I do not see how you can regard teaching and research for professors as different functions. To me, they are inseparable." That comment was shared by George Pedersen, president of the University of Western Ontario in London: "No one denies the importance of teaching at universities," said Pedersen. "But to use the fundamental rationale of a university in its research capability—because you can only teach what you have recently learned yourself."

All the university presidents, however, agreed on one thing: As Patrick Kuzuloff, director of Concordia University in Montreal, put it, "The only person who will agree with everything in Stuart Smith's list that being said, most of us find a lot more to like than to dislike."

Still, the reaction was more positive than the stumpy response that greeted an earlier issue paper prepared for Smith's commission by a consulting firm last June. The report, conducted by Toronto-based Public Affairs Management Inc., declared "Universities have our legs



Students at a university of Saskatchewan, some schools have made exciting progress

were also startled by the tone of the paper because they had expected that Smith, after being hired by the state, would refrain from criticizing the practices of its members. Declined Smith: "Many people in the university community whom I respect and regarded as friends said some very critical and personally wounding things. It was a disarming experience."

Still, Smith says that he is open-minded with the constraints and problems facing most university presidents. In many cases, he added, the combination of powerful teachers unions and the need to focus on fundraising has severely curtailed the presidents' powers. Their dilemma in dealing with employees, he said, is reminiscent of his own political past as leader of the opposition. Declined Smith: "A university president and an opposition leader face the same headaches you are not in a position to give anybody anything, you cannot fire anybody and you cannot take anything away from them since you had no power to reward them in the first place."

At the same time, Smith found much that he liked among Canadian universities. He said that some universities—including the University of Alberta in Edmonton, Ontario's McMaster University in Hamilton and the University of Guelph, and the University of Quebec's provincewide system of 31 schools—have made

"exciting" progress in adapting their curricula to meet the changing needs of students. He also had particular praise for programs at McMaster's Brock University, Ontario's Lakehead University in Thunder Bay and Quebec's University of Sherbrooke for being "admirably tailored" to meet the needs of the society and economy of a specific region. And he welcomed the growing co-operative education movement, where students alternate between full-time study and work at various participating firms.

In fact, most of Smith's conclusions reflect his determination to be practical, rather than theoretical. "I do not think universities need more money," Smith told Maclean's. "But it is also true that they have to recognize the growing trend in North America to try to do more with less." And he added: "If universities are going to insist on the right to impartially study the society around them, they have to realize that society has the right to demand the same in return." In the same tone, Smith emphasizes, "Our universities are a very good thing that can be made even better if they work as accepted in that friendly spirit, they can achieve that goal." For both Smith and Canada's educators, the quest for academic excellence clearly demands more than just a passing grade.

THE FUNDING SQUEEZE

Operating grants to universities per full-time equivalent student, 1990-1991 (millions)

1. Newfoundland	\$8,545	6. New Brunswick	\$7,342
2. Quebec	6,851	7. Saskatchewan	6,568
3. Alberta	7,886	8. British Columbia	6,006
4. Manitoba	7,429	9. Ontario	6,038
5. Prince Edward Island	7,384	10. Nova Scotia	6,257

BY ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH

ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH is Ottawa

You warned them

Wiped up after them

Deled their tears

Raised away their hearts

Shared their triumphs

Pretended their failures didn't matter

Taught them to ride a bike

Listened intently as

they explained the birds and the bees

to you.



Watched them

like a hawk while pretending

not to

Helped them with their homework

after your own horrendous day

And now they're

about to go through 4 years

without you.

There's one last thing you can do for them

Give them the

power to be their best.



Get To Know Geo

Tracker: Rear-Mounted Spare Tire With Cover And Lockable Tugger. All In The Name Of Practical Fun.



Tracker: Hardtop Available — For When The Sun Doesn't Shine

Metro Convertible: Easy Folding Top Makes Commute A Breeze.

Metro Convertible: Automatic Truck With Power Through Feature. So You Can Carry On — Anytime.

Tracker: Rear Wheel Anti-Lock Brake System To Help Keep You Off The Sticks.



Metro: One Of The Lowest Frontal, Most Fuel Efficient Cars Available. So You Can Go A Lot Further — For A Lot Less.

Metro: Choose Fully Automatic Or 4-Speed Manual With Overdrive. Here's Your Way.



Metro: 4-Wheel Independent Suspension To Make Ride A Little Smoother.

Metro Convertible: Driver-Side Supplemental Inflatable Restraint System (air bag). "Crash Test: Your Knee Safety Is Everything."

Metro Convertible: 4-Wheel Independent Suspension. Smoother Than The Road's Rough Side.



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Metro Hatchback.
Versatile and easy to handle, GEO Metro has a fuel economy rating that's hard to match. Choose the 4-Door or the 4-Door Hatchback, either way it makes a lot of good sense. Particularly when you consider the Metro starts at under \$10,500!†

*Based on M.S.R.P. for Geo Metro LS Convertible as sold equipped with manual transmission. †Based on M.S.R.P. for Geo Tracker 4x4 convertible model equipped with manual transmission. ‡Based on M.S.R.P. for Geo Metro 4-door hatchback model with manual transmission. M.S.R.P. base of 4-door with manual transmission starts at under \$8,000. Prices do not include insurance, license fees, freight, GST and any other applicable taxes. Dealers may sell for less.

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Waterloo campus:
2,500 employees like students
for non-month interests

support and the participation of a rapidly growing number of businesses, co-op education is an option now available by 50,000 students at about 55 Canadian universities and community colleges—about 30 per cent of the total undergraduate student population. In fact, Canada has become an international leader in the co-op education movement and is helping to organize a similar program in other countries, including China.

The genius of Waterloo's pioneer program reflects trends outside business world can influence the academic community to meet its needs. In the mid-1950s, worried Wilson, general interest in technology and science "ignited" a small group of companies in the Waterloo region, concerned about promoting technical education in the area, decided to sponsor the development of a model study program at the local university. As a result, 75 engineering students were placed with 35 firms. Now, the school places about 3,600 people for each four-month work period.

In Waterloo's co-op plan expanded—about 70 per cent of its 12,000 full-time undergraduates now take part, while the rest choose the more traditional eight-month academic term—it was added. Co-op students attend workshops that help them navigate the corporate world. As well, prior to their first work term, they are attracted to interview techniques and résumé writing, and are coached about career issues and expectations in the workplace.

For young people like fourth-year Waterloo computer science student Barry Kilner, who is completing his fourth work assignment at General Electric Canada Inc.'s headquarters in Mississauga, Ont., the co-op experience has not only allowed him to earn money to pay for his education, but also has helped implement his computer science curriculum. Says Kilner, 22, a resident of Oshawa, Ont.: "You don't just get stuck doing grunt work. The assignments that co-op students are given are relevant to the courses they take—I find like a regular team member who just happens to have every four months."

Although he was initially overwhelmed by "the amount of red tape" in the workplace, Kilner says that he has learned some valuable lessons about dealing with others. "You have to hold your own but be flexible about what others want," he adds. "You also get a sense of where to speak up and when and follow instructions." But one of the biggest benefits of the co-op program, according to Kilner, is that the workplace experience should "make the transition from school to full-time work much easier."

Laura Richardson, 24, credits the Waterloo co-op program with helping her realize the transition to her

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SPECIAL REPORT



Classroom Meets The Boardroom

*Waterloo's
pioneer program
has made
Canada a world
leader in co-op
training*

Nestled at the middle of a tree-lined campus, James Wilson's cozy office is where Canada's boardroom and classroom intersect. For 32 years, Wilson, now the director of the co-operative education program at Ontario's University of Waterloo, has worked to bring Canadian business and the postsecondary education system closer together. In the process, he has helped to establish what is now the largest and one of the most respected co-op education programs in the world, involving 10,000 students each year. The program reflects Waterloo's belief that a university education is incomplete without practical experience. That philosophy is eagerly endorsed by more than 2,500 employers who hire Waterloo students for regular four- to eight-month internships before they return to the classroom. Says Wilson: "Business has a heightened awareness of the need to work with schools, but business is always changing. There are new technologies, new companies, new managers—we can't ever stand still."

Since 1951, when Waterloo pioneered the concept of alternating classroom and work terms in Canada, the integrated approach to a university education has gained widespread appeal. Endorsed by government



first job, in 1986, as a computer support specialist at the Manufacturer Life Insurance Co. in Toronto, where she had worked for two years while a co-op student. Since then, she has taken a similar position at GE Canada. Now, part of her job is interviewing and hiring co-op students. "With the co-op program, you go through so many job interviews that you learn to present yourself and put points across," she says. "Being on the other side of the table is an interesting new, lively notion that Prior to the co-op experience, the only job I'd had was at an ice-cream parlor—not really adequate preparation."

For Angela Higgins, 31, of Mississauga, a third-year Waterloo co-op economics student, making contacts and learning about the employment opportunities in her area of study are the program's most useful benefits. Higgins, who has also worked as an intern with the Multicultural Society of Canada in Toronto and Ottawa, and as an apprentice of a public health department's awareness program in Brampton, Ont., says that the work experiences have helped her target which companies she would like to approach for future employment. Adds Higgins: "You graduate from the program with some solid, personal references and two years of relevant work experience from a range of different places. That's an edge in a competitive job market."

Although technical and scientific disciplines are the traditional heartland of co-operative education, it now includes the liberal arts as well. Universities offering commerce programs here also make use of the co-operative approach. At Memorial University in St. John's, Nfld., for example, students studying industrial relations, marketing, accounting and finance are deemed to alternate school semesters with work terms. Says Waterloo's Wilson: "Computers and accounting may be its forte, but co-op is suited to all disciplines. A co-op approach to problem-solving is always appropriate."

Ultimately, so matter what training co-op experiences like Waterloo provide, the programs depend on the employers to hire the students. For the employers who participate in the program, it is a chance to become more directly involved in the education process—and to ensure that the graduates meet their employment criteria. Says Tom Page, senior vice-president at the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Ottawa: "Bestness used to think it could delegate away any responsibility for education. Now, the thinking is that there must be a partnership with education and government, and a sharing of resources. No one party can tackle this challenge alone."

In a related manner that Waterloo remains responsive to current issues and trends beyond its academic priorities, it has established a business advisory council of 30 senior executives and government officials that meets twice a year with faculty representatives for several days. The current council includes members from a cross section of companies, including the Canada Life Insurance Co., Bank of America, Imperial Oil Ltd. and the Royal Bank of Canada. Says Roger Mahabir, vice-president and chief education officer at GE Canada and president of the advisory council: "Waterloo is very exposure to suggestions from business. It's a classic example of talking to you end user or customer and meeting their needs."

Feedback from the business sector has prompted several recent

modifications in the Waterloo program. For starters, new courses have been developed that allow students to focus on emerging areas such as international trade and environmental engineering. Wilson has also devoted an increasing amount of effort to the placement of Waterloo students in jobs abroad.

Waterloo currently offers 35 exchange programs for work terms in Europe and the United States. It also is sharing a \$3-million federal government grant to form a consortium with the University of Victoria, Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, B.C., and Queen's University of Kingston to increase the exposure of their students to Japanese industry. Notes Wilson: "Through this initiative, the Japanese are building future contacts in the North American market and the students get a flavor of the Japanese style of management and business."

In Atlantic Canada particularly, co-op education is a boon for some



Kluver (left), Mahabir and Cooke discuss how co-op education can meet the needs of the customer.

companies that are unable to afford consultants. Adds Marie Cooke, director of co-op education for engineering and computer science at the Waterloo University of New Brunswick in Riverview, N.B.: "The relatively smaller businesses in her region, the employment of co-op students has played an important role in the transfer of technology." Says Cooke: "When people know their business is lagging, they can use a co-op student instead of a consultant to help out with something like the installation of a computer system."

Even in GE Canada, there is a lot for 15 to 20 co-op students to play a useful role. Says Mahabir: "The students are fresh blood. They don't have preconceptions about the way things have to be, so they often make innovative suggestions or ask inquisitive questions about existing problems." He adds that their youth and the relatively short four-month duration of their assignment means that they are "refreshing" to senior employees, who might otherwise be defensive about the introduction of new ideas.

As Canadian business struggles to keep pace with changes in an increasingly competitive environment, co-op students are clearly playing an important role. The two solutions of business and education have learned to meet each other halfway.

DEBBIE McINTOSH is Waterloo



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A Strong Commitment To Lifelong Learning

MARSH HANCO, 65, president
University of Winnipeg

Winnipeggers sometimes refer to the four-story academic building (named by two peaked towers on busy Portage Avenue as "the Castle") that sits, as the retired is an associate at her office on the third floor of the University of Winnipeg's administration building, Marsh Hanco as the dean of the downtown school. "There are a couple of towers on this campus, but they are not made of stone," she said, cutting one look on a coffee table. "This is an urban university which has a real sense of commitment to the community." Hanco has a close sense of her university's mission: to give undergraduate a wide-ranging education in the liberal arts and sciences that will provide students "with a skills base for lifelong learning, not just a class-quest to a final job."

The commitment is rare among Canadian universities, many of which are more concerned with the prestige and income derived from specialized graduate students in engineering and business. That makes the University of Winnipeg, which operates out of cramped concrete quarters, poorer in endorsements than its suburban counterpart, the University of Manitoba. But Hanco says that she was attracted to the president's job in 1989 from her 20-year career as a philosophy professor at the University of Calgary by Winnipeg's reputation as a school where "arts and sciences were really the core—not just said to be the core."

The decision to move to Winnipeg, shocked away of her closest friends and colleagues at Calgary, where she and her husband, Robert Hanco, a psychology professor, had been the driving force in the creation of the school's pioneering faculty of general studies in 1961. That new interdisciplinary faculty reflected Hanco's own belief that education should be broad enough to allow students to "learn how things fit together." Says

Margaret Grier, 48, Hanco's friend and a lecturer of science professor at Calgary: "In those days, with engineering taking over as a great one, general studies was really seen as resisting the trend."

But with far fewer students at Winnipeg—approximately 2,500 full-time and 3,200 part-time students, compared with Calgary's 14,000 full-time and 15,600 part-time students—Hanco has greater ability to tailor her choice course. And the means ensuring that professors place their emphasis on teaching ahead of research. Hanco says that many of her professors teach three hours more per week than the estimated national average of six hours. "It is the faculty—not students—who feel a bit under siege here because of the larger-than-average teaching load," she said. But, she declared, "We make it clear to professors. When you come here you will teach, you will get to know faculty members in other disciplines, and your students will too."

One example of the university's commitment to learning is its compulsory writing program aimed at improving the communication skills of first-year students. Developed in response to an influx of less-skilled students as university enrollment increased dramatically in the 1960s, the program trains students how to choose topics and develop a thesis to prepare them for writing assignments in other courses.

A Calgary native, Hanco received her bachelor and master of arts degrees from Brown University in Providence, R.I., and in 1976 her PhD in philosophy from Brandeis University in Waltham, Mass. By then, she had already begun her teaching career at the University of Calgary, where over the next 23 years she completed an extensive research of philosophy in science, law and feminist theory. Since coming to Winnipeg, Hanco has had to get used to the more mundane elements of running a university. "At Calgary, I never saw the inside of a lecture room," she says. "And now I have to worry when the roof leaks." But it is the emphasis on breaking down the barriers between disciplines, not the day-to-day managing of the institution, that excites her. Canadian university students continue to "shift towards applied studies, such as engineering and administration," Hanco noted, "because everybody is telling them that they need to go to a job when they come out of school." But Hanco would like to see the value of a university education, measured by a different standard.

"It is important to have a sense of community and of how to contribute and move from poor university years," she said. You have to feel, she added, "that the world will be a worse place if you don't play a role." It sounded like a personal credo.

BRUCE WALLACE in Winnipeg



Hanco: "When you come here, you will teach, you will get to know faculty members, and your students will care."



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Preserving Opportunities For Women

ELIZABETH PARR-JOHNSTON, 52, president, Mount Saint Vincent

In the late 1950s, when she attended Wellesley College, the highly respected woman's university across Boston, Elizabeth Parr-Johnston had a very traditional goal in mind and become a housewife. But her plans changed when a female professor encouraged her for a postgraduate graduate fellowship. Parr-Johnston won the scholarship and changed her life's direction. "While it's not today the result of Wellesley," she recalls. "It gave me the self-esteem and ability to go on to do whatever I chose." And now, in the Brooklyn, N.Y., native begins her first year at Mount Saint Vincent, on the outskirts of Montreal, she is helping pass on the values and independence she acquired at Wellesley to the students of Canada's only predominantly female university.

Mount Saint Vincent has a long history of educating women. It began in 1873 as a girls' academy, established by the Roman Catholic Sisters of Charity. Today, Mount Saint Vincent has approximately 2,100 full-time and 1,200 part-time students—45 per cent of these women—and offers bachelors' degrees in a variety of fields, including public relations and nursing, as well as graduate degree education. Says Parr-Johnston, "As long as women are treated unfairly in traditional schools, there will be a need for women's universities."

Indeed, Parr-Johnston argues that women benefit from a predominantly female institution because of its positive, and often unconventional, female role models. "The Mount gives women the self-confidence to compete with anyone in the working world," says Rosita Fisher (B.A. 1962), a senior scholar in the Nova Scotia attorney general's department.

Parr-Johnston also says that female students are much more willing to assert themselves in classrooms than are not dominated by men.

Being female did little to hinder Parr-Johnston. After completing her BA in economics at Wellesley, she moved to London, where she taught at the University of Western Ontario's Hens College. Other positions followed, and while teaching at Ottawa's Carleton University in 1972, she completed doctorate in economics at York University in New Haven, Conn. Then, she spent three years working as an economist with the federal government before becoming director of government affairs for Toronto-based mining giant Inco Ltd. in 1979. She became chief of staff and senior policy adviser to Ronald Atkey, the minister of employment and immigration in Joe Clark's 10-month government. After the Co-operative left the following year, she

joined Stoll Canada Ltd. in Calgary, where she managed a number of different departments over the next decade.

Earlier this year, a corporate recruiter contacted her to join Montreal Saint Vincent. As head of a Nova Scotia university, Parr-Johnston sees a tertiary system that is one of the country's hardest hit by financial cutbacks. Her job, she says, is to see that Mount Saint Vincent remains its traditional role. "We have to ensure that women have the opportunity to do everything they want," Parr-Johnston says, "whether that means entering the workforce or staying at home." No doubt her mentors at Wellesley would be proud. **JOHN DeMOYSE** in Halifax



Parr-Johnston: Women are more willing to assert themselves in classrooms not dominated by men

ALFEE CABANA, 50, north, University of Sherbrooke

He received the highest call in 1968, when he was at St. John's University. Parr-Johnston, deeply intrigued in post-doctoral research. Officials at the University of Sherbrooke, then a fledgling institution in his native Quebec, were looking for a French-language lecturer in physics. Taking note of Alfee Cabana's doctorate in the field from the University of Montreal, they wanted him to apply. "I met a U.S. working visa and had an interview," he recalled. "But I felt obligated to Quebec for my education. So I decided to return to teach—but just for one year."

Cabana never left. From that first job as a lecturer, he has risen to the position of acting, the university's top administrative job, a post that he has held since 1980. During his tenure, the university—138 km east of Montreal—has grown dramatically, in both size and reputation. This year, the student body will exceed 8,000 full-time and 6,500 part-time students. Quality reputation has been

Sherbrooke's rule as a statistic.

"Very early on we realized that we were too small and too removed to be good at everything," Cabana says. "We decided to specialize in a few select areas." The result is that Sherbrooke is acquiring an international reputation in basic scientific research, and professors are expected to engage in research as

well as to achieve tenure and promotion. In Cabana's view, Sherbrooke's uniqueness is the best way for any Canadian university. "Unlike the great U.S. universities, where professors play a major role, universities in Canada are all financed out of the same taxpayer's pot," he says. "Each institution will, sooner or later, be forced into a goal or where there is no alternative but to pick the things they see as best—and then build on those strengths." Being selective has made Sherbrooke what it is today. **BARRY CAHILL** in Sherbrooke

DAVID STANOWY, 57, president, University of British Columbia

When David Stanowy became UBC president in 1985, he knew more about moon rock than he did about his new Vancouver campus. Between 1968 and 1970, while teaching at the University of Toronto, the geophysicist (see story, p. 24), studied lunar samples brought back by the Apollo astronauts. Later, Stanowy headed the geophysics branch of the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration in Houston. Then, after eight years as U of T's geology department chairman, three years as its vice-president and one as acting president, Stanowy left his alma mater for the job up at UBC. "I mostly didn't know the B.C. scene at the time when I arrived," recalls Stanowy. "But one of the major reasons I came was that I knew that they had really outstanding faculty and students."

Verdict and approval: Stanowy overlooks George Strait on Vancouver's main stage. It granted its first degree in 1978, and in nine years as a satellite college of McMaster's McGill University, New UBCs accumulated 20,856 full-time and 27,556 part-time undergraduate students, and an annual cash flow of \$700 million, making it one of the province's largest enterprises. An university president, Stanowy says first he checked that to avoid a sense of flashiness. "I point out to students," he says, "that I eventually worked in fields that did not even exist when I received my PhD in 1960." Stanowy also "universally" rejects taken four parts, graduate work may involve a lot of stress or night. Who can predict what will be needed so far in the future? Stanowy must be able to move and adapt to the times. For proof, UBC students need look no further than their distinguished president.

Cabana (above): "We realized that we were too small and too removed to be good in everything." **May (right):** "There couldn't be a Newfoundland as we know it without Memorial." **Stanowy (below):** "Students must be able to move and adapt to the times."



BAL QUINN in Vancouver

ARTHUR MAY, 54, president, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Last thousands of other Newfoundland high school graduates, Arthur May had little practical choice when the time came for him to enter university in 1964. Just 15, he enrolled at Memorial University, located within walking distance of the home in St. John's where he was born and raised. By then, Memorial, which five years earlier had become a university, had already started turning out the education stream of educators, scientists, businessmen and politicians who would soon come to dominate virtually all levels of provincial life. Thirty-two years later, in September, 1990, he became his alma mater's president. "Memorial could not exist without Newfoundland," he says. "But there couldn't be a Newfoundland, as we know it, without Memorial."

After graduating from Memorial, May completed a PhD in marine science at McMaster's McGill University. Then, in 1972, he joined the federal department of



Colleges, beginning a series of jobs that culminated in his appointment as deputy minister in 1981—a position that made him a controversial figure in Newfoundland, where fishing is the most important industry. Anxious not to spend his entire career in government, in 1986 he became president of the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada, a posting that brought him in contact with every university in Canada. A jump into academia seemed logical when a headhunter approached him about the Memorial job. Says May: "I was ripe for the picking."

The university has always held a special place in the hearts of most Newfoundlanders through programs like those offered by its division of continuing studies, which supplies university courses to about 1,500 people in rural communities. Maintaining that close link with the community, however, grew more difficult last March, when the province from Memorial's budget at \$166.5 million. As a result, May announced staff layoffs and program cuts. And with the funding crunch unlikely to disappear, his central challenge is to find ways to

increase Memorial's efficiency without lowering its academic standards. He is also attempting to ensure that students are getting their money's worth by expanding teaching at the expense of pure research. "The students come first—and universities can never forget that," May says. But there are limits to how a university president's powers "bottom-line" he says. "I think that there are too many checks and balances to do any and good." His successor at Memorial, it seems, is still far from one. **JOHN DeMOYSE** in St. John's

Life After Class

Before Gary Kuepfer even strapped into a classroom at McMaster University this fall, he found himself far from the road during grueling treks by the school's variety football team. But for the 19-year-old first-year student from Stoney Creek, Ont., the struggle to win a position as wide receiver on the McMaster Marauders

The controversies and passions of campus life often are the most lasting lessons of university

ended in compromise with passing the daunting trial of team conditioning. With about 35 new recruits, Kuepfer spent the special first week night running around the Hamilton campus doing stunts, jumps in static positions and aerobic warm-ups—sprinting, only wearing shorts and a pockmarked head with heat bands. The evening was capped off by drinking an obvious toxicologic concoction that Kuepfer likens to "cottage cheese and sawdust." Then, feeling drowsy, he leaped himself while senior teammates shoved a circle on his head. "I freaked out at first," says Kuepfer, now wearing a hat to cover his bald spot. "It sure leaves a lasting impression of your first week in university."

For many students, the most lasting lessons of campus life are learned outside the classroom walls—as an array of activities ranging from the passion of campus politics and social activism to the serious collaboration of collegiate sports and leadership games. It is where tomorrow's leaders in every field first test their ideas and discover their skills. Until recently, university officials have had little involvement in after-class activities, leaving campus groups to organize clubs, first-year orientation and a host of student services. But growing concerns over alcohol abuse and sexual harassment, coupled with increasing demands to accommodate students of diverse backgrounds, has raised the profile of extracurricular life. Says Dana Uggel, director of student services at Acadia University in Wolfville, N.S., and president of the Canadian Association of College and University Student Services: "We are now being held accountable for everything that goes on."

Of all campus activities, the chief target for reform is first-year orientation, usually a week-long ritual that includes activities ranging from wearing bizarre outfits while screaming obscenities about participating in alcohol-related tests of endurance. Says Louis Glikson, a research psychologist with Ontario's Addiction Research Foundation who studied university

students' drinking patterns:

"The first year is the booze year, and it usually starts with orientation." But some critics say that the rituals themselves, not the alcohol, are the problem. While Kuepfer emerged from the Marauders' rites of passage with some amazing accolades and a bed haircut, one of his fellow McMaster students was much less fortunate. During a Sept. 6 residence orientation organized by students, Mark Watson of Windsor, Ont., became persistent from the chest down after slipping and falling on the ground while trying to do a handstand in the mall. Says Watson, now in rehabilitation for his spinal injury at Toronto's Loyola Hospital: "We were supposed to do pushups, but everyone got carried away."

Meanwhile, at Queen's University in Kingston, Ont., past controversies over racist slanders and alcohol abuse led to a campaign to end that year of its welcoming orientation program. In addition to a ban on "hazing"—initiation rituals such as forcing first-year male and female students to wear a costume where the men do pushups while women hang underwear from—the school's student council required each orientation leader to sign a pledge not to drink, not drink, not drink, or to change in annual activities with first-year participants. Says third-year student Colleen Kennedy, 20, the campus activities commissioner: "It might not be as hot, but it's not their first week."

The changing composition of the postsecondary student populace is challenging the status quo in other areas of campus activity. In particular, the strong presence of older female students is giving a higher profile to day care, campus security and women's studies, as well as expanding the choice of after-class seminars. Says Dennis Edwards, a 30-year-old third-year education student at Saskatchewan Indian Federation College, which is affiliated with the University of Regina: "We have female-oriented

events instead of beer bashes or ladies' nights." But access to the issue for part-timers such as Paula Gaudier, 47, who is taking a social sciences course at the University of Prince Edward Island. Says Gaudier: "Services should not just shut down at night." Indeed, an executive at the Women's Legal Education and Action Fund told the University of Toronto student newspaper The Narrows that under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms' guarantee of



Students at Nova Scotia's Acadia University concerns about racism on campus, alcohol abuse and life after graduation

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A gathering in a campus pub at Bishop's during annual Homecoming Weekend (above). Queen's campus activities co-ordinator Colleen Kennedy (left), the University of Toronto Engineers Band (below) extracurricular activities eat the time



"life liberty and security of the person," university administrators could be held responsible for any student incidents when they improve campus safety, especially after dark.

Still, despite the evolving complexity of academic life, many students look to traditional after-class parties to improve their employment opportunities after graduation. Ruled with soaring numbers of university-trained computer for fewer jobs, students say that an undergraduate degree alone has become useless currency with most employers. As such, some campus leaders and administrators complain that not enough is involved as characterized by good as apathy. "There's a real 'what's in it for me' attitude," says Kelly Lussick, full-time national chairman of the Canadian Federation of Students, an Ottawa-based service and lobby group that represents 400,000 university students.

Indeed, in a study of Canadian university presidents' perceptions of campus-life issues released in May, 1995, Queen's University William and Martin Schiele found that the respondents' chief concern was student participation with campus goals. That serious tone also has touched extracurricular activities. "A lot of students are more concerned with recycling than partying," says Mary Jane O'Connell, 25, a second-year women's studies student and co-ordinator of the Student Environment Centre at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver. Adds Terry Robinson, 31, a second-year physical education student at Lakehead University in Thunder Bay, Ont. "You're trying to make contacts who might help out later on."

Despite academic and career pressures, the more traditional life around campus jobs, parties and sporting events still plays an important role in student activities. When the University of New Brunswick officials in Fredericton announced in February that they would extend quiet hours during residence convocations, 260 students marched in protest. "People exploded all at once," says 22-year-old Jonathan Smith, a business student in his final year. "The worst aspect of this university is too important." Even at schools that pride themselves on academic excellence, extracurricular remains a vital part of campus life. When the latest of governors at St. Francis Xavier University in Antigonish, N.S., stopped funding the university's football program last November to cut costs, the school's alumni immediately protested and started a special fund to keep the team alive and instigate future athletic programs.

Indeed, academic officials are becoming increasingly aware that extracurricular activities set the tone for entire universities. For some, the desire to create a more positive campus atmosphere is evident in initiatives. Says Robert Spivack, assistant provost for the University of Calgary's students union: "Students need to leave with a sense, 'hey, looking forward to going to school as students to university hard-working efforts.'" And Tracy Ryan Lussick, a first-year student at Ottawa's Carleton University, says that the place, to become involved with peer counselling, sports and other activities in order to enjoy the university experience. "You're getting down \$14,000 for a degree, not the courses," says Lussick. "So I might as well be silly for the next four years and have fun."

DEANE BRADY



David Freeman with statue of John A. Macdonald: "I'd do well here, I can go anywhere in the world."

top U.S. universities helped to draw almost 7,000 American north of the border last fall, where visas for foreign students ranged from \$100 to \$15,000. Despite tuition fees as high as \$25,000 in top U.S. schools, Canadian students argue that they will receive a better education if they can get into one of the elite American colleges or universities. One of the believers is David Freeman, son of CBC news anchor Peter and a graduate of Yale (1992), who is now editor at The Wall Street Journal. He says: "It's indisputable that the intellectual quality of the better American schools is superior to anything based in Canada. Canadian universities are built on the principle of accessibility."

American studying in Canada say that the competition for space in high-profile Canadian universities is not as intense as that at home. Elizabeth Reed, for one, came to McGill University in Montreal from Washington because she would have been able to get into a U.S. school with equivalent standards in McGill. Now a third-year linguistics student, Reed says that she would "have to be three times as good to go to a place this good in the States." Reed is one of the 600 Americans who make up about three per cent of McGill's 10,000 student population.

Despite the lure of some Canadian universities, the cross-border flow remains fairly small in the U.S. direction. Ken Brown, for one, attributes his country's attraction with top-name American schools to "a Canadian security thing to believe that anything from the United States is better." Indeed, that education with U.S. credentials pays off in some of the most established Canadian universities. An article last month in McGill's student newspaper, The McGill Daily, estimated that 11 per cent of the university's 9,000 arts and science professors received all their academic training in Canada, while some teach 50 per cent earned their degrees entirely in the United States.

For students in search of the best education possible, such statistics speak louder than an institution's glossy brochures. "We try to promote Canadian universities first," says Eleanor Smith, principal of St. George's School of Montreal, a private secondary and high school that has recently invited representatives of several Ivy League colleges to talk to its graduating students and their families. "In the minds of some parents, though, that's asked, 'the prestige factor plays an important part.'" While students and the virtues of the academic discipline as either side of the border, some Canadians clearly distinguish by a matter of degrees.

DEANE BRADY in Montreal

SPECIAL REPORT

Choosing The American Way

Despite their higher fees, U.S. universities are using prestige to lure more Canadians south

If Raymond Van Buren had wanted a university supervisor that was both hot and prestigious, he would have stayed closer to his Ontario home instead of attending Harvard University in Cambridge, Mass. Van Buren, a fourth-year economics major, explains that campus spirit at the prestigious Ivy League school is "pretty fine," yet he describes his fellow students as "locked up in their own world." He also is aware that Harvard's annual cost of \$17,400 for tuition and \$6,340 for room and board is among the highest in America. "I'd had to think about money, it probably would not make sense to come here," he adds. Indeed, Van Buren says that he plans to return to Canada after graduating next June. "So why attend Harvard?" "It opens doors," he says. "I do well here, I can go anywhere in the world."

For a growing number of Canadian students, the prospect of such opportunities outweighs the high cost of pursuing U.S. postsecondary studies. According to the New York City-based Institute of International Education, more than 18,000 Canadians studied at U.S. colleges and universities last year—an increase of about 2,000 since June 1989. Meanwhile, high costs and stiff competition for admission to the

The Road To Respect

Hailed as a future model in education, Ryerson puts its theories into practice

In a scene evocative of a science-fiction movie, a man wearing a virtual headset jostled with wires and electronic instruments in a stratospheric suit in a long cylindrical compartment. Aerial him, people in black bodysuits float in the air. But in fact, the episode is taking place inside a U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration research jet that simulates a microgravity environment. The airborne rig is an extension of a research team investigating why astronauts experience nausea during space flights. And they are under the direction of the Centre for Advanced Technology Education at Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, a unique local point of higher learning in downtown Toronto. In January, Canadian astronaut Robert Bondar will report some of the experiments in a seven-day flight in the space shuttle Columbia. Says Bondar: "We chose Ryerson for that project because of the reputation of their people in this field."



Ryerson's Grier: "We're already doing the kinds of things that a lot of the universities do, so we should be put on the same playing field."

Ryerson's participation in the NASA experiments and the shuttle flight is a remarkable achievement. Not coincidentally, Sheri Smith, in his occasional report on university education last week, cited Ryerson as a model in granting students with an economic background that also meets the needs of employers. In this respect, Ryerson leans more assemblance to the top specialized schools across Canada like Calgary's Southern Alberta Institute of Technology and Halifax's Technical University of Nova Scotia than to traditional universities. But to an institution that offers four years of university-level career training to students straight out of high school, Ryerson is a

hybrid in a class by itself. Indeed, it has no graduate programs, no official research mandate—in fact, it is not even classified as a university. For these reasons, Ryerson—along with the country's hundreds of technical and community colleges—did not qualify for the Macdonald's name.

Since it was founded in 1948, Ryerson has built an enviable reputation as applied education in fields ranging from electrical engineering to film-making. Now, led by its president, former Ryerson professor and MP member of Parliament Thomas Grier, 58, the school is seeking a university charter. Says Grier: "If the province grants us university status, Ryerson would have not just even greater numbers of highly skilled graduates."

Under limited degree-offering powers granted by Ontario in 1973, Ryerson's 11,400 full-time students now can choose among five degrees, from a bachelor of technology in computer science to a bachelor of applied arts in gerontology or fashion. But unlike the province's 15 full-fledged universities, Ryerson is precluded from offering traditional bachelor degrees in arts and science. According to the school's colonist, it would cost up to \$1.7 million annually if it were given the same funding formula as a university. Says Grier: "We're already doing the kinds of things that a lot of the universities do, so we should be put on the same playing field."

Ryerson has turned out hundreds of graduates who are now leaders in business and technological development in Canada. Four Seasons Hotels and Resorts chairman Ianora (Don) Shier, for one, received his academic training at Ryerson, completing an architecture diploma in 1962. On a smaller scale, Adam Moussé founded a company in Toronto with two other Ryerson graduates in 1983 that became the first Canadian firm to develop broadcasting technology that allows firms to instantly transmit information, such as financial data, as digital

signals directly into the computer data banks of hundreds of clients. With such successes in its credit, Ryerson degrees are quickly gaining respect among employers and academics alike. Indeed, dozens of traditionally elite universities are already taking their academic strengths with the career-oriented training of community colleges to achieve the polytechnical model. In an increasingly competitive job market where skills and flexibility are at a premium, Ryerson's record clearly shows the benefits of putting theory into practice.

PAUL KASILA

Straight up.



• WHEN ONLY THE FINEST WILL DO •

Sentimental Journeys



**Successful
Canadians reflect
on life after
high school and
coping with
the 'real world'**

During his first year of university in the mid-1970s, Keren Sullivan once leaned out of a six-seater private jet to calculate the surface area of a giant doughnut. The then University of Toronto student, then 18, spent two days working at his desk as part of a long-term plan to get high enough marks to qualify for medical school. But despite his devotion, and extracurricular activity increasingly lured Sullivan away from the books. Working behind the scenes—and occasionally on stage—at the university's Hecubus Theatre, Sullivan became well-known in the world of drama by the time he received his B.Sc. in 1979, he had postponed his plans for a medical career. Looking back on that decision, the man who went on to produce such award-winning CBC-TV programs as *Anne of Green Gables* (1984) and its companion series, *The Road to Avonlea*, said, "I never did apply the concrete things I learned in class, but without my years at university, I would never have discovered my true vocation."

In interviews with Marlene A. Sullivan and other leading figures in the arts, politics and industry looked back with candor as their university years—and, in some cases, on the years during which they pressed up the pursuit of higher education for the more immediate demands of earning a living. Each recommended that today's high school students at least seriously consider pursuing a university degree. Typical were the sentiments of singer Anne Murray, who in 1966 graduated from the University of New Brunswick in Fredericton with a degree in physical education. Said Murray: "For

the social scene alone, it was worth the investment—and it was there that I learned how to work like mad."

Despite such views, a degree is clearly not a passport to success. Although most federal cabinet ministers and Canadian business leaders finished university, several did not. Among them are Employment and Immigration Minister Marcelle Vincent and Jim Peterson, president of Vancouver's Jim Peterson Group. And among the 62 recipients named since 1985 to the annual Marleau's Honour Roll, slightly more than one-half never earned a university degree.

Like Sullivan, the majority of those interviewed who did go to university attested that the non-academic aspects of the experience—including extracurricular activities, the quality of friends of life away from home and even the demands of paying their own way



**Murray (above left):
Peterson for many people,
just learning how to survive
away from home at university
was an instructive
experience of its own**

through school—were often the most enriching. Said Purdy Crawford, the chairman of Montreal-based Imasco Ltd., who received a BA from Mount Allison University in Sackville, N.B., before taking degrees in law at Dalhousie University in Halifax and Harvard Law School in Cambridge, Mass.: "Most subjects are important if you want to succeed business—but not if you want to understand the real world." Those who did reflect on life in the classroom



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recalled the acute offbeat offerings of their academic peers. York University graduate Rosemary Denner, for one, who co-star in the CBC-TV detective series *Murphy*, said that the most memorable course in her bachelor of fine arts program at the Toronto university was taught by a Marxist professor who wore a bright red scarf to every class. When the man delivered lectures on such peculiar subjects as communist thought in Shakespeare's *As You Like It*, Denner, who graduated in 1973, recalled: "He would all of a sudden just look at each other."

But for the most part, those interviewed spoke of the extracurricular aspects of campus life. Murray's most vivid memories are of living in an all-women residence that grew up with five brothers—and no sisters—with the naming conventions of Springfield, N.S. "You could run around in your pajamas," recalled Murray. Outside of residence, it was the men that captured her attention. "It was," said Murray, "heaven." She takes the same sledge with the social aspects of life away from home that in her second year she failed two subjects. "I scared the shit out of me," she added. "But I have no regrets. I got to see my wild side."

Sharon Crowder, who came from Pine Bluff, N.S., to study at Mount Allison, largely has strongest university memories in a residence that students dubbed "the flats." Crowder shared a room with a person in her dormitory in "an interview city" from Sydney, N.S. His name was John Buchanan, and Crowder continues to count the federal senator and former premier of Nova Scotia among his closest friends. Others made some distinctly professional connections in the realm of campus life. Professor Sedgwick, for one, says that in the years since working at Hart House, he has employed several of his fellow drama devotees, including costume designer Martha Mann and actor John Gilmer.

Others also found their future calling outside the classroom. Mary Collins, the federal member responsible for the status of women, first joined the Progressive Conservative party while working towards a B.A. at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, where she also founded a journal called *Conservative Concepts*. "By the time I got to Queen's," said Collins at her 1987 year transfer to the Kingston, Ont., university from which she graduated in 1982, "my biggest extracurricular activity was taking politics." Added Collins humbly: "It wasn't a word, but I wasn't part of the football crowd either."

Scrambling to meet the pressures of academic life led others in career directions. Margi Taniman, now the lead singer of the pop group Cowboy Junkies, won in her final year of a social-work degree at Toronto's Ryerson Polytechnical Institute when the pressures of school prompted her to look for less stressful directions. Taniman joined a band, founded by her brother Michael because, she said, she needed "a escape—something away from it all." Taniman never did practice social work the year after her 1983 graduation. Cowboy Junkies recorded their first, million-selling album *The Trinity Session*.

Just knowing how to survive away from home can clearly be an instructive experience all its own. At the University of British Columbia, Professor taught a strategy stream of used



Bullshit (above): Professor (above) extracurricular interests led some university students in surprising career directions



cars and sold them at a profit. That entrepreneurial drive, however, did eventually result in academic talk in 1981, working overtime to teach one of his first introductory deals in Peru, the budding businessman was absent from two final exams—and received three courses short of a bachelor of arts degree.

For some Canadians, financial considerations meant missing university altogether. Toronto theatre supervisor Ed Moravcsik was the eldest of three children when his father died in 1930, leaving his mother the owner of a hosiery grocery store. "I didn't go to university," said the owner of London's Old Vic Theatre and Toronto's Royal Alexandra Theatre, "because I was hungry and I wanted to eat." Employment Minister Wilson told a similar story. One of 12 children of a paper-mill worker and a housewife in Rossmore, Que., she became a secretary at a local branch of the Royal Bank of Canada after high school before moving on to help build Quebec's cause populaire system of savings and investment institutions. Although Wilson says that she is proud of her accomplishments, she added: "I didn't choose to go to the school of life. I would have preferred a real university."

All of those interviewed agreed to see that they strongly advocate the university experience for today's high-school students. Said the pragmatic Moravcsik, for one: "What society needs is good everything—good businessmen, good lawyers and good philosophers." Taniman said that it was only by delving into her courses that she developed the self-confidence on which she now draws to perform. Sedgwick, too, emphasized that most people get more from university than a mere piece of paper. "Even if you come out of it with a degree you never use," said the professor, "you form a solid image of what you are good at and what you want to do." Murray was once struggling word. "Just go," said the singer—a simple directive from one of Canada's greatest successes in the "real world."

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Thumbnail Sketches

From studying icebergs at Memorial to coaching at Victoria, courses exist for all tastes

Among the 46 universities in the Nation's jersey, each has a unique history, character and aura of activities. Thumbnail sketches of the 46 schools (with statistics taken mostly from the 1990-1991 academic year) offer some clues to their strengths and style.

ACADIA

Waldorf, N.S. (1820) Full-time undergraduates, 2,389; part-time, 322; undergraduate residence beds, 1,664; tuition, \$2,183; room and board, \$3,961.

It offers one of the best student-teacher ratios in the country and features a what president James Fordin calls "a beautiful campus in a rural setting" where students encounter themselves.

ALBERTA

Edmonton (1905) Full-time undergraduates, 21,456; part-time, 3,110; undergraduate residence beds, 1,188; tuition, \$1,299; room and board, \$3,505.

The largest university in Western Canada, it boasts some faculty members who have won teaching awards for excellence in the classroom.

BISHOP'S

Leamington, Ont. (1843) Full-time undergraduates, 1,617; part-time, 81; undergraduate residence beds, 538; tuition, \$1,356; room and board, \$4,100.

The largest class, according to principal Hugh Scott, is "more than 50." It draws widely from high schools throughout Canada.

BRANFORD

Brantford, Ont. (1890) Full-time undergraduates, 1,530; part-time, 1,372; undergraduate residence beds, 510; tuition, \$1,302; room and board, \$3,584.

Offers what president Dennis Anderson calls "an environment where students are served and treated individually." Home of the nation's first university-level native studies program. Almost one-third of Brantford students are status Indians.

BRITISH COLUMBIA (BC)

Vancouver (1908) Full-time undergraduates, 15,885; part-time, 6,018; undergraduate residence beds, 4,200; tuition, \$1,683; room and board, \$2,977.

Has the country's largest residence population. Its unique Arts One program allows first-year students to study a subject intensively through integrated courses, weekend retreats and small groups.

BROCK

St. Catharines, Ont. (1844) Full-time undergraduates, 5,530; part-time, 4,653; undergraduate residence beds, 1,016; tuition, \$1,750; room and board, \$4,126.

President Terrence White says that students get "a competitive

edge" from the lively exchange of the seminar system used in most courses. Professors make a special effort to involve undergraduates in faculty research projects.

CALGARY

Calgary (1905) Full-time undergraduates, 16,276; part-time, 11,460; undergraduate residence beds, 1,365; tuition, \$1,364; room and board, \$3,460.

A partner in seven federal Networks of Centres of Excellence, including a space research facility. Athletic facilities are Olympic caliber, a legacy of the 1988 Winter Games.

CARLETON

Ottawa (1842) Full-time undergraduates, 13,104; part-time, 3,098; undergraduate residence beds, 1,148; tuition, \$2,046; room and board, \$4,520.

Strong journalism and public administration faculties take advantage of special access to the national capital. Celebrating its 50th year in 1995.

CONCORDIA

Montreal (1874) Full-time undergraduates, 11,832; part-time, 12,652; undergraduate residence beds, 250; tuition, \$1,182; room and board, \$2,446.

An amalgamation of St. George's and Loyola colleges, the school has two Montreal campuses put special emphasis on integrating part-time students. Strong reputation for co-curricular communications studies programs.

DALHOUSIE

Halifax (1818) Full-time undergraduates, 7,504; part-time, 1,053; undergraduate residence

beds, 1,847; tuition, \$1,770; room and board, \$4,200.

Ninety per cent of Dalhousie's students are taking postgraduate degrees—the highest proportion of any Canadian university.

GUELPH

Guelph, Ont. (1846) Full-time undergraduates, 12,000; part-time, 2,878; undergraduate residence beds, 4,100; tuition, \$1,836; room and board, \$3,796.

Internationally renowned for its agricultural science and veterinary programs. Guelph has more on-campus residence beds per student than any other university in Ontario.

LAKEHEAD

Thunder Bay, Ont. (1946) Full-time undergraduates, 4,092; part-time, 1,306; undergraduate residence beds, 922; tuition, \$1,558; room and board, \$3,647.

"A university in and for the North," according to president Robert Rosenblatt. Still, about half of the students come from southern Ontario. Specialties include nursing and education programs for nurses, outdoor education, forestry, engineering and physical education.

LAURENTIAN

Sudbury, Ont. (1960) Full-time undergraduates, 2,340; part-time, 105; undergraduate residence beds, 627; tuition, \$1,625; room and board, \$2,917.

Officially bilingual, the school has a separate student newspaper—and even a separate student government—for each language group. Although first known for its studies in mining engineering, it has become a

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LAVAL

Quebec City (1962) Full-time
undergraduate, 25,356; part-
time, 8,617; undergraduate re-
searcher beds, 2,300; tuition,
\$1,150; room, \$140; board, n/a.

The third-oldest university on
the continent, it participates in
14 federally funded Networks
of Centres of Excellence, espe-
cially robotics and genetics.
The only French university that
offers undergrad and master's
degrees.

LETHBRIDGE

Lethbridge, Alta (1905) Full-
time undergraduate, 3,626;
part-time, 252; undergraduate
researcher beds, 594; tuition,
\$1,620; room and board, \$1,760.

Offers a four-year degree in
self-government and aboriginal
economic development to native
Canadians. "Academics who
are not committed to teaching
won't make it," says president
Howard Tarrant.

MANITOBA

Winnipeg (1877) Full-time
undergraduate, 12,736; part-time,
7,962; undergraduate research
beds, 1,165; tuition, \$1,755;
room and board, \$1,821.

Waters Canada's oldest univer-
sity is home to the innovative
Access Programs, which pro-
vide counselling, financial sup-
port and special classes to
about 300 incoming mature stu-
dents, many of whom never at-
tended high school.

McGILL

Montreal (1821) Full-time
undergraduate, 13,962; part-time,
30,449; undergraduate research
beds, 1,365; tuition, \$1,340;
room and board, \$4,043.

Has produced a Rhodes Scholar
in each of the past 15
years—Gore McGill graduates
have won Nobel Prizes in the
same period. Its defunct team
was the 1901 World University
Debating Champions.

McMASTER

Hamilton (1827) Full-time
undergraduate, 11,845; part-time,
2,491; undergraduate research
beds, 2,765; tuition, \$1,722;
room and board, \$3,826.

The only Canadian university
to offer a combined arts
and science degree (BA/BS).
Ranked an international reputa-
tion for its innovative math-
ed training, which emphasizes
hands-on learning.

MEMORIAL

St. John's, Nfld. (1925) Full-time
undergraduate, 12,684; part-
time, 4,559; undergraduate re-
searcher beds, 1,785; tuition,
\$1,549; room and board, \$1,600.

The largest university east of
Montreal and Newfoundland's
only university, it is well known
in aquatic biology, oceanography
and ice formation studies.

MONCTON

Moncton, Education and
Sociology, N.B. (1962) Full-
time undergraduate, 2,345;
part-time, 2,653; undergraduate
researcher beds, 1,190; tuition,
\$1,626; room and board, \$2,250.

New Brunswick's only trilingu-
al university, and the largest
in Canada outside of Quebec,
Moncton's social sciences
and humanities faculties offer an
excellent selection of courses—90
in all—in Acadia studies.

MONTREAL (U OF M)

Montreal (1878) Full-time
undergraduate, 26,423; part-time,
18,119; undergraduate research
beds, 1,718; tuition, \$1,374;
room, \$2,264; board, n/a.

With about 40,000 full-
and part-time students, it is the
largest French-language universi-
ty in North America. Rector
Gilles Cloutier says that one ma-
jor aim is "to remain, on a na-
tional scale, a privileged centre
for basic research."

MOUNT ALLISON

Sackville, N.B. (1843) Full-time
undergraduate, 2,879; part-time,

75; undergraduate researcher beds,
1,147; tuition, \$2,280; room and
board, \$4,096.

Small classes and rigorous ad-
mission standards have pro-
duced 43 Rhodes Scholars.
Mount Allison faculty receive
more research funding, per cap-
ita, than other small universities.

MOUNT SAINT VINCENT

Halifax (1855) Full-time
undergraduate, 1,994; part-time,
1,303; undergraduate research
beds, 405; tuition, \$1,815; room
and board, \$2,254.

Once the only independent
women's university in the
British Commonwealth, Mount
Saint Vincent did not admit men
until 1967. Women still make
up 80 per cent of the student
population.

NEW BRUNSWICK (UN)

Fredericton and Saint John
(1784) Full-time undergraduate,
7,081; part-time, 2,428; total
researcher beds, 2,481; tuition,
\$1,970; room and board, \$3,550.

Closely involved with the
community through educa-
tion, forestry, law and nurs-
ing programs, it also attracts a
large number of out-of-
province students.

OTTAWA

Ottawa (1845) Full-time
undergraduate, 12,454; part-time,
12,772; undergraduate research
beds, 2,190; tuition, \$1,636;
room and board, \$3,549.

Canada's oldest and largest
bilingual postsecondary institu-
tion, the University of Ottawa
offers a French and an English
version of almost every under-
graduate course.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Charlottetown (1960) Full-time
undergraduate, 2,620; part-time,
800; undergraduate research
beds, 89; tuition, \$2,843; room
and board, \$2,703.

Canada's youngest bachelor of sci-
ence, Roy Lee of Charlottetown,

then age 16, graduated from
the University of PE I, in 1966
with the top marks in his class.
The university school is headed
proportionally by all four
Atlantic provinces.

QUEBEC (UQAM)

Montreal (1964) Full-time
undergraduate, 15,217; part-time,
18,935; undergraduate research
beds, 13; tuition, \$1,296; room
and board, n/a.

A religious province in Quebec
higher education, a Montreal
university with 11 "consolidated
universities." UQAM's pedagogy
emphasizes innovation and part-time
students.

QUEEN'S

Kingston, Ont. (1828) Full-time
undergraduate, 10,972; part-
time, 4,289; undergraduate re-
searcher beds, 3,978; tuition,
\$1,626; room and board, \$4,600.

Last year, nearly 65 per cent
of the first-year class had an
A average in their final high-
school year—more than at any
other Canadian university.
Has strong undergraduate
programs in political studies
and the humanities.

REGINA

Regina (1908) Full-time
undergraduate, 6,816; part-time,
4,172; undergraduate research
beds, 679; tuition, \$1,624; room,
\$1,462; board, n/a.

Active in career training through
the affiliated Saskatchewan
Indian Federated College.
University specialties include
computer science, journalism,
education and systems engineer-
ing programs.

SAINT-ANNE

Frenchville, N.S. (1893)
Full-time undergraduate,
353; part-time, 625; under-
graduate research beds, 269;
tuition, \$1,545; room and
board, \$3,933.

Nova Scotia's only transprovin-
ce postsecondary institution, it
has residence space for all of



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its students. It is also home to a research centre on the Acadian people.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER

Antigonish, N.S. (1983) Full-time undergraduates, 2,593; part-time, 502; undergraduate residence beds, 1,525; tuition, \$2,225; room and board, \$4,300.

Since 1958, its Study International Institute has drawn about 60 people from 23 developing countries to study leadership and development skills in the tradition of what has become known as "the Antigonish movement." Kern undergraduate participants in sports and campus politics studies for a Study on campus residential life.

SAINT MARY'S

Halifax (1986) Full-time undergraduates, 4,217; part-time, 305; undergraduate residence beds, 1,960; tuition, \$1,905; room and board, \$3,690.

President Kenneth Olson says that it is part of "the new breed of urban universities" fighting better-known "flagships" for resources and working closely with the local community.

ST. THOMAS

Fredericton (1980) Full-time undergraduates, 4,406; part-time, 416; undergraduate residence beds, 650; tuition, \$1,750; room and board, \$3,330.

Nitrogen is its autonomous, it shares a library, along with athletic and student facilities, with the University of New Brunswick. Offers programs in education, social work and various studies.

SARASWATHI

Saskatoon (1987) Full-time undergraduates, 17,256; part-time, 749; undergraduate residence beds, 167; tuition, \$1,891; room and board, \$2,272.

More than three-quarters of Saraswathi's 2,000-acre campus is devoted to a revenue to research fund. The university participates in six of the 15 federal

and National Centre of Excellence, including ones in laser technology and bacterial diseases.

SHERBROOKE

Sherbrooke, Que. (1984) Full-time undergraduates, 13,930; part-time, 1,387; undergraduate residence beds, 1,232; tuition, \$1,852; room, \$1,144; board, \$614.

Services faculty research and the sciences. Almost 4,000 students participate in alternating work study co-op programs.

SIMON FRASER

Burnaby, B.C. (1983) Full-time undergraduates, 7,896; part-time, 7,145; total residence beds, 760; tuition, \$1,659; room and board, \$1,659.

Offers many co-op courses, including accounting and engineering courses. Has operates the largest grammar school in English Canada, with interdisciplinary studies in communications, psychology and criminology.

TORONTO (U OF T)

Toronto (1987) Full-time undergraduates, 32,453; part-time, 12,170; residential beds, 3,662; tuition, \$1,692; room and board, \$4,690.

With strong arts and science colleges and more than 300 programs, Canada's largest university offers students a rich array of courses, ranging from Arabic to sociology. It is also home to dozens of world class research centers, such as the Rotman Institute and the Centre for Medical Studies.

TRINITY

Peterborough, Ont. (1983) Full-time undergraduates, 2,648; part-time, 1,775; total residence beds, 1,149; tuition, \$1,633; room and board, \$4,378.

If Canadians and native studies programs are among the oldest such programs in the country. Features small-group teaching and residential cul-

tural programs. Generates its own hydroelectric power, with a size that meets about 50 per cent of the campus's needs.

UCC (CAPE BRETON)

Sydney, N.S. (1979) Full-time undergraduates, 2,228; part-time, 905; undergraduate residence beds, 154; tuition, \$2,076; room and board, \$4,300.

Canada's youngest university offers both university degrees and college-level diplomas. Its intensive administration program enables professionals to complete a bachelor's degree in business while they continue to work.

VICTORIA

Victoria (1983) Full-time undergraduates, 7,852; part-time, 4,052; undergraduate residence beds, 1,200; tuition, \$1,725; room and board, \$3,585.

Cultivating brains and buns, the University of Victoria is home to the National Coaching Institute, as well as Canada's only co-operative education program in health information science, biochemistry and law.

WATERLOO

Waterloo, Ont. (1975) Full-time undergraduates, 23,975; part-time, 4,625; undergraduate residence beds, 4,819; tuition, \$1,640; room and board, \$3,537.

Boasts the world's largest program in co-operative education, in which some 10,000 students each year alternate semesters in the classroom with paid, practical experience in the workplace. Also has the largest number of non-arts deans in the Western world.

WESTERN (UWO)

London, Ont. (1976) Full-time undergraduates, 16,118; part-time, 3,789; undergraduate residence beds, 2,574; tuition, \$1,809; room and board, \$4,315.

Between 1983 and 1990, more Ontario high school students—be-

lieving 70 per cent of all provincial school students—applied in Western than to any other university in Canada. It is known later nationally for its MBA program and for its work in brain surgery and organ transplants.

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Ont. (1911) Full-time undergraduates, 5,000; part-time, 2,232; undergraduate residence beds, 1,061; tuition, \$1,637; room and board, \$4,099.

More than 75 per cent of classes have fewer than 30 students. At least half of the students enter with A averages.

WINDSOR

Windsor, Ont. (1857) Full-time undergraduates, 9,712; part-time, 4,945; undergraduate residence beds, 2,047; tuition, \$1,933; room and board, \$3,095.

Home to the internationally renowned Great Lakes Institute. Through an innovative agreement with Wayne State University in Detroit, Windsor students can take some courses at either institution.

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg (1977) Full-time undergraduates, 3,821; part-time, 3,826; undergraduate residence beds, none; tuition, \$1,801; room and board, \$1,414.

In mandatory writing skills program for undergraduate students, initiated in 1980, has become a model for several universities across the country. The downtown campus also features the Institute of Urban Studies.

YORK

Toronto (1984) Full-time undergraduates, \$1,467; part-time, 15,295; undergraduate residence beds, 2,206; tuition, \$1,639; room and board, \$3,709.

Seventy-three per cent of undergraduates are the first university students in their family and 40 per cent come from non-traditional backgrounds. Among its best-known programs are fine arts, space science studies and law.

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One way or another, you're always a winner with Air Canada.





Abandoned barnhouse near Strathburg, grain farmer Rick (below): pride in a bumper harvest, but no profit

CANADA

FIELDS OF WOE

The July harvest, said farmer Kevin Rick, swept down on the prairie "like a drought fire." For 15 two-month rainfalls, highlights the size of grain fields ploughed into the verdant fields of maturing grain that surround Strathburg, Sask., 60 km north of Regina, pouring the fragile stalks to the ground. For many farmers, that sudden devastation now means that while their counterparts in the rest of the province have been harvesting bumper crops in the past few weeks, their own granaries stand empty. But there is a telling irony: in some cases, the flattened fields and empty grain bins translate into a better financial harvest than may be garnered from fields that withstood the hail. This is because, with prevailing world prices for wheat at its lowest with 30 years, farmers who bought but otherwise will receive as much for their destroyed crops as these wet

A DEPRESSED FARM ECONOMY CASTS A DARK SHADOW OF UNCERTAINTY OVER SASKATCHEWAN'S ELECTION

wheat to sell—without experiencing the heavy expenses of harvesting and drying their crop to market. Indeed, among insured farmers who lost their crops, and Gertie Pisk, manager of the Pioneer Grain Co. Ltd. elevator at Strath-

burg, "Some of them are saying that it was the best thing that could have happened." Across much of rural Saskatchewan last week, the depressed fortunes of grain farmers were clearly the dominant issue as the province passed the midpoint of an election campaign. Recovering from four years of crippling drought, this year's harvest is so bountiful that so many farms, grain has overflowed storage bins and is piled in heaps on the ground. But with wheat prices at a meagre \$2 a bushel, their lowest since 1971 and down from about \$5 a decade ago, farmers can take pride in their harvest, but no profit. In a province with so many farms built on grain, the result is depressing: grain, said William MacIsaac, manager of the Strathburg Credit Union. "Somebody turned off the light at the end of the tunnel." And for politicians staging a province whose electoral map is dominated by rural ridings, the farmers'

dark mood is creating uncertainty about the outcome of the election that will be held on Oct. 22. Said Donald Wagner, a Strathburg-area dairy farmer and an ardent New Democrat: "There's a lot of worried people out here."

Last week, the Conservative federal government attempted to calm the economic despair among Canada's farmers with an \$850-million emergency aid package, with about half of that to be allocated in Saskatchewan (page 74). With the province's Tories, led by Premier Grant Devine, in danger of being eclipsed at the polls by their own rival, led by former Saskatchewan attorney general Ray Romanow, the timing of the federal package seemed far from coincidental. Indeed, Devine promptly claimed political credit for the aid announced by federal Agriculture Minister William McKnight, a former president of the Saskatchewan Progressive Conservatives. Citing a string of federal orders in the province since 1984, Devine told McKnight's an interview last week. "The federal government has spent \$13 billion in Saskatchewan alone. Do you

think Mr. Romanow is going to get money out of Bill McKnight?" Devine's opponents, while welcoming the federal cash, sharply attacked Devine and his counterparts in Ottawa for what they called the cynical timing of the aid announcement. Liberal leader Lloyd Harewood, whose apartment complex has sustained many problems, accused the Tories of threatening "the long-term survival of agriculture" by tying farm aid to a political agenda. A new poll last week showed his party and the Tories neck and neck with the support of 34 per cent of decided voters, well behind the 40% 31 per cent Bill, Romanow, who has scored his campaign attack at the Devine government's economic record during two years in office—and a petrioteer at the growth of the provincial debt to \$5 billion from less than \$500,000—acknowledged that the federal action will cost his party votes. "I have always believed that in a going to be close election," said Romanow, adding "With this, it's going to be a whole lot tougher."

Nowhere were the political effects of the federal aid package likely to be felt more keenly than in Strathburg. The town of 400 people is the focal point of the provincial riding of East Mountain-Opaskawich, a bellwether constituency whose 9,500 voters share the preoccupations of most other residents of Saskatchewan's farm country.

In fact, in comparison to many other small Saskatchewan towns, Strathburg is doing well. It has a medical clinic, an RCMP detachment, a new recreation centre, a leading main street with only one closed store, a senior citizens home and a 13-grade school. Its streets are shaded with stately poplars and Manitoba maples, and a ridge of rolling hills is the east entrance to the prairie landscape. In early autumn, the deciduous trees in the nurseries are crowded with plump mailed ducks and emergency aid package, with about half of that to be allocated in Saskatchewan (page 74).

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National Notes

BANNING A BROADCAST

An Ontario court injunction prevented CTV's 58th station from broadcasting a report on the new law in Britain already enacted by the late Romanow cabinet. Nicole George, the court order was sought by former accountant Robert Lefkowitz and the Toronto-based accounting firm Pratt, McWhorter, Thorne, which the CTV had been refused by Romanow to track down the fortune.

A CHARGE OF RACISM

Opposition MPs accused Tory backbenchers Jack Shultz of slandering "Shut up, Simba!" in 1979 to Howard McCarty, the House of Commons. Shultz, an Alberta MP, apologized to the House, but not directly to McCarty. Speaker John Fraser said that he would examine the need for rules to deal with MPs who make racist or sexist statements.

PAROLE REFORMS

Federal Solicitor General Douglas Lewis introduced legislation intended to toughen parole conditions for violent criminals and serious drug offenders, while speeding parole for nonviolent offenders.

A POINTED ANSWER

Two weeks after a second massive electoral victory, New Brunswick's Liberal Premier Frank McKenna delivered a pointed response to the anti-bilingual Confederation of Regions party, which forms the opposition with eight seats. He sharply criticized the proportion of francophones in his cabinet. From an out of 14 members previously to seven out of 18 in a new, smaller cabinet.

DECISION DELAYED

Despite reports that the government would lift restrictions against guns and lesbians in the Canadian armed forces—an announcement to that effect circulated at the Pentagon in Washington—senior defence officials in Ottawa said that "No final decision has been made."

A PLAN FOR UNDERSTANDING

Prime Minister Jean Chrétien, appearing in Charlottesville as the first witness before a special parliamentary committee on the federal government's proposed constitutional reforms, made an impassioned plea for English-Canadians to recognize Quebec as a distinct society. He also fully rejected another proposed reform, stating that Ottawa's desire to extend property rights as the Constitution could undermine provincial land and restrict the ability of aboriginal leaders to buy property on the land.



2012 as there are now," Erickson recalls. "It had those restaurants, two hotels, two banks every year, a hotel on the hillside, with cattle and livestock and grain. There were doctors and priests. It was a really busy town." But according to Erickson, the critical influences on Stroud's long case then have occurred beyond the town limits, in the surrounding farmland. There, mechanization and a trend toward fewer, larger farms have reduced the number of farmsteads by three-quarters. Asked what happened to Stroud's formerly bustling prosperity, Erickson answers: "Five hundred acres were bought out, that's what happened."

As a result, despite the town's optimistic view, population has remained steady for 20 years. And even that apparent stability is

mathematics teacher in the store—and checked up on his son's homework assignment. "It's a great place to bring up kids," added Silvernail. "You always hear what they're up to."

And some of the area's farmers have survived the decline at great prices better than many of their counterparts elsewhere in the province. "They have had some relatively good crops," observes Tony Rahn, the manager of the town's Lloyd Bank branch. "And there tend to be more able, well-established farmers here." But that success is at best elusive. Several have succumbed to the combination of high debt and low grain prices—mirroring Rahn's own mixed fortune in some farm circles of "Coi Kind," after an offshoot Nesha character

on television. And there is a pitie heard around towns that Stroud's should be reassured. Unusually—because the credit union owns both the rate on some property.

Despite last week's federal aid package, whose details remained to be worked out before any cash actually reaches farmers, the winter ahead is likely to be a painful one for many farm families. Undercutting the difficulty that some may face, elevator manager Poth showed a letter from the Royal Bank that ordered him to turn over to the bank the payment that he owed to one farmer for a load of grain recently delivered to the elevator. Said Poth: "I got that every week." He adds that he is concerned about how he is going to collect money that Pinner is owed for fertilizers and chemicals that it applied to farmers this spring and summer. Said Poth: "It is going to be pretty hard to walk out to those guys and tell them that they have to pay, when I know they don't have any money."

In the face of such demands, some farmers say they are trying to vote for the Conservatives. Ronald Prazell, 57, a farmer and a Tory campaign worker, agrees that Stroud, a former hamlet, has done a lot for other farmers. "He brought natural gas to the house and that saved me \$1,000 a year," said Prazell. "He put in underground power—I went around those damn poles for years and I'm glad to see them go. And we got rid of the [electrical] party line. Right there, he's got my vote."

Farmers demonstrating in Winnipeg angry at decline of a nearby town



A BAILOUT FROM OTTAWA

Farmers old hand on the streets of Stroud, Man., for four centuries had a picture of Canadian order that good. In Winnipeg, 7,000 Prairie farmers received on the Manitoba legislature on the same day last week to back demands for a \$1.3-billion emergency bailout from Ottawa to recover losses from 1995's harvest. The federal government provided its assistance plan the next day. Blaming the woes of western farmers on rapidly falling world grain prices and a lower international subsidy war, it pledged an \$500-million assistance package—funds that will be disbursed in large part from the pockets of Canadian taxpayers. Said Murray McEwen, president of the Western Canadian Wheat Growers: "No farmer wants to be perceived as a bailout case. But when you're desperate enough,

you take your income wherever you can."

Just it was clear last week that the bailout—the latest installment is about \$1.1 billion spent on farmers by the Conservative government since 1994—pays subsidies for the federal Tories that threaten to sweep them to political benefits. Farm leaders say that cash is needed this fall—rather than by sending grain sold spring, as promised by Agriculture Minister William McEwen. And rights have already emerged in the farm community over how the money will be distributed—\$700 million to the grain and related sector and \$100 million to producers of such other commodities as potatoes and horticultural products. Said Alex Graham, chairman of Prairie Prods., an umbrella organization representing three western grain-marketing co-ops: "The logistics of dividing it up are a potential political nightmare."

Especially mathematics. Though, in the western marketing Canadian farmers. Since 1990, farm incomes overall in Canada have declined by 22 per cent. In Saskatchewan alone, home to almost a quarter of Canada's \$50,000 farms,

4,800 farms have gone out of business since 1990. For his part, McEwen blamed the crisis squarely on the drop when heading the international market as a result of heavy subsidization that the European Community countries and the United States provide for their farmers, encouraging overproduction and forcing down world market prices.

Indeed, he threatened retaliation against countries, which pay their farmers export subsidies of as much as \$5 per bushel of wheat, compared with the Canadian subsidy of \$2 a bushel. Said McEwen: "It boggles my mind that the people in Europe would sooner waste tens of millions and kill our farmers." But Graham, for one, cautioned that such inflated subsidies could only harm Canadian farmers by driving them out of business. And further, just in clearly something that Canadian farmers want to avoid.

E. KATE FETTER in Ottawa

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A CYCLE OF DESPAIR

LEGISLATORS
PICK A NEW
LEADER EIGHT
DAYS AFTER
A VIOLENT
COUP IN HAITI

Outside the gleaming white National Palace last week, the presidential guard in ornamental gold-braded uniforms struck up Haiti's national anthem. The soldiers' polished bayonets glinted in the sultry afternoon heat of Port-au-Prince. Joseph Nerette, the guest 66-year-old Superior Court justice whom legislators had picked as guinea pig to be the island nation's provisional president, reviewed the assembled guard. Then, Nerette and his relatives moved inside the marble-floored palace where, beneath capital chandeliers, he mingled with the military officers and armed government soldiers who only eight days before had ousted Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the impoverished country's president. Over dozens of bottles of fine French champagne, they toasted themselves for having deposed Aristide, who they insisted became a dangerous dictator, and they chastised their foreign critics. Said former senior military officer Marc-Philippe Auguste: "From Monday, Jean-Marie Gaspard called the army and the government thugs. He should apologize. Nothing in agreement, Eng-Chef [Chief of Chiefs, leader of the Sept. 30 coup] that I'll do as easily as 200 people dead, added: "We are proud of ourselves."

But Nerette, not pious, appeared to demote the military led by the commander of the army. Among the island's poor, legions of Aristide supporters demanded the return of the 38-year-old left-wing priest who last December won a landslide victory and became the first democratically elected leader in Haiti's 187-year history. The 24-member Organization of American States, which includes Canada, backed that demand with a trade mission. But the army refused to give way. Now, Haitian business leaders, who once worried apologetically about the fate of Aristide's Marxist-leaning or the already fragile economy, say that the

exchange could prove catastrophic. "Thousands will die," said Chamber of Commerce president Gerard Bully. "It is grotesque."

Others professed fear about what would happen if Aristide returned from exile in Venezuela. While condemning the bloody coup, human rights activists said that Aristide had condoned racial violence and incited racial and class hatred. Even his heavily guarded house, Jean-Jacques Horowitz, chairman of the Haitian Centre for Human Rights, who has received several death threats from Aristide supporters, said "Aristide is not a democrat. He is a person, a dictator and a fierce demagogue. People have been carried away by his demagogic demagoguery." He won't, said, Nerette named Horowitz as prime minister.

But to Haiti's poverty-stricken masses, Aristide remains a hero and a symbol of hope in a land that has known little of it. In the disolate port city of Gonaïves, 100 km north of Port-au-Prince, the killing of four schoolchildren by former president Jean-Claude Duvalier (Baby Doc) Duvalier's security forces in 1985 ignited a national revolt against brutality and turned the fiery young priest into a revolutionary. The people have clamored for his return. In one shanty neighborhood, where pigs wallowed in stinking black puddles of sewage and railed children were covered with flies and spot sores, a woman wailed as she clutched a torn soccer of the sea that died by soldiers on Oct. 3 in the wake of the bloody coup. Dressed in white to mourn her 16-year-old son, she cried: "Aristide will return. Aristide is our president."

His flock is widely shared among 6.6 million people in one of the world's poorest countries. Nine out of 10 live on less than \$100 a year, four out of five are illiterate, and his supporters barely survive 50 years. Aristide never

used them with his fiery rhetoric to denigrate—*in Creole, "uproot"*—the powerful elite that had brutally controlled the country for 20 years under François (Papa Doc) Duvalier, his son Baby Doc and their vicious militia, the Tonton Macoutes. Under the banner of the brightly colored fighting cock that symbolized his grassroots movement, Lavalas, which means "fresh blood" in Creole, Aristide lashed against with Marxist ideology and attacked a variety of targets: the governing elite, the Duvalierists, the U.S. "imperialists" and the Russian Catholic bishops for supporting the business status quo. On the eve of his run for the presidency, Aristide denounced "revolutions, not elections." And in a stirring speech to the

crowd at the presidential palace just days before the coup, Aristide told his followers: "You have in your hands your tools." Speaking of the so-called revolution, a fire soaked in gasoline that he placed around a victim's neck and set ablaze, he added: "It is useful. It is beautiful."

Aristide belonged to the people he longed to lead. The son of a street vendor and a peasant, he grew up in the slums of La Saline on the outskirts of Port-au-Prince. There, people last week batted in open sewers as the rain, smoke rose from the tiny huts of the poorest

Joseph Church was nearly smoky. About 3,000 regular policemen, lined up in the military, had stayed at home. Only a handful showed up to sing in Creole and French, accompanied by longer drums. "Come, my God—we are just like humans." A sad howl blew through the score of men and women and the bells chimed for communion. Rev. Jacques Delisle, a white priest with graying hair, spoke briefly of Aristide, whom he had taught. Pointing to the telephone that Aristide later set up to shelter homeless street orphans, Delisle said: "I believe



Cedras (foreground) with Nerette (in suit): "We are proud of ourselves."

prisons, and the smell of my cooking smoke pervaded the air. Refugees from the mass countryside, where peasants have cut down almost all of the trees to provide fuel, scratched out a living selling everything from cats at Garçonnet milk and long bars of orange soap to red peppers and bread. Black-and-red belts from businessmen as handbags during the coup littered the streets. Wrecks of cars lay abandoned in the middle of streets in the brightly colored communities, pickup trucks as in buses called "tap-taps," raved through a downpour, leaving a trail of mud.

On a Sunday morning, the usually bustling St.

Aristide will come back for our security." Outside, on the Rue de Riquart, tattered blue-and-red flags that marked the celebration for Aristide's inauguration hung limply from the telephone wires. Griffin on the walls declared: "77 Feb. 1991: *Vive Haiti Libre!*" Said Jean-Marie Charbonneau, a teacher of street children: "We want the president back." It was a huge evidence shared by millions of Haiti's disolate poor. But between them and their president was an army determined that he not set foot in Haiti again.

RELAND MACKENZIE is in Port-au-Prince.

World Notes

A PRIME IN WAITING

As weeks after Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone announced that he would lead a second two-year term as president of the ruling Liberal Democratic party, the party's largest faction presented its support for the return of Shiro Kishi Miyasawa. Because the 48th session parliament, its president, informally became prime minister, Kishi fell out with party leaders over his attempts to enact electoral reform.

CLASHES IN IRAQ

In the worst outbreak of fighting between Iraqi troops and Kurdish guerrillas since March, several hundred people were reported killed or wounded in clashes around the northern towns of Kirkuk and Sulaymaniyah. Among the casualties were at least 60 captured Iraqi soldiers, whom the guerrillas commonly shot or tortured to death.

OUT OF THE RACE

Toronto millionaire politician Stanislaw Tyranek withdrew from Poland's Oct. 27 parliamentary election after a court rescinded his right to wear Party X to fielding just 44 candidates. The court, ruling that the party had forged signatures on its voter lists, disqualified it from contesting 415 seats. In a parting shot before returning to Canada, Tyranek claimed that Party X was the victim of a plot by "a Jewish minority" loyal to former premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki.

KEEPING THE FAITH

In a five-hour speech at a Communist party congress, Cuban President Fidel Castro reassured his government's skeptical polems, telling 1,600 delegates that "we are going to defend ourselves alone, surrounded by an ocean of capitalism." Castro also bluntly declared that Cuba could no longer expect preferential trade and aid from the Soviet Union, which has shifted away from communism. The Cuban leader said that the island would continue to concentrate on its industry, export, sugar, while developing tourism and seeking foreign investment.

A FRAGILE PEACE

Under pressure from European Community nations, Yugoslavia's federal army and secessionist Croatian nationalists began evacuating thousands from ports and barracks in the war-torn republic. But sporadic fighting continued, threatening the combatants' eighth ceasefire. More than 1,000 people have died in the conflict since Croatia declared independence on June 25 and its Serbian minority rebelled.

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WORLD

THE UNITED STATES

Questions of conduct

The Thomas hearing ignites a battle of the sexes

The first volley was fired in Oklahoma, but the battle soon erupted Capitol Hill—and riveted the nation. It has pitted women against what many of them characterize as an Old-Boys' network of legislators out of touch with the harsh, denigrating realities of sexual harassment. At the centre of the furor was University of Oklahoma law professor Anita Hill, who last month told members of the Senate Judiciary

Committee that Supreme Court nominee Clarence Thomas harassed her when she worked for him about a decade ago. But the dramatic committee did not question Thomas about the allegations—and last week when Hill's charges became public, women across the country demanded to know why Thomas himself has denied any misconduct. But long after a decision by the 96 men and two women in the Senate to confirm or reject Thomas, the battle over sexual harassment—and lawmakers' sensitivity to women's issues—will continue to rage. The speaker, said David Egan, associate director of the American Association of University Women, "is indicative of the edge of women's anger."

She added: "I hope a given signal to the leadership of this country that women are not going to sit back and take it anymore."



Hill testifies: talk of bestiality, rape and porn

Under intense public pressure to investigate Hill's allegations fully, the Senate agreed last week to delay voting on Thomas's nomination until Oct. 15 and to convene a special Judiciary committee inquiry. Pledged by female members and advisors in the Senate Judiciary hearing room, Hill, 38, testified that Thomas repeatedly asked her for dates when she worked as his subordinate at the department of education in 1981, and then at the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) in 1982 and 1983. Hill also said that Thomas often teased her workplace conversations towards hard sexual matters, including descriptions of bestiality and rape scenes that he had seen in pornography movies. One poor character that he described, she said, was known as "Long

time now serving on the federal appeals court, sought to undermine Hill's credibility. Republican Senator John Danforth released telephone records showing that Hill called Thomas 10 times after she left her job at the EEOC. Hill contends that all the calls were professional in nature. Danforth also held a news conference at which 35 women who had worked with Thomas testified to his as an exemplary supervisor who was sensitive to women's needs. And Thomas emphatically denied Hill's allegations. In a defiant and emotional speech to the committee last Friday, he said that he had become a political victim of intolerable scrutiny for answers that he never considered. He called the Senate's hearings a "high-tech lynching." But

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sent a message to black Americans who expect to higher office that "you will be special targeted, caricatured by a committee of the U.S. Senate rather than being from a vote."

Although some Democrats as well as black and civil-rights groups had criticized Thomas as too conservative and too inexperienced to serve on the Supreme Court, he seemed surprised of confirmation before IMF's allegations became public last week. They first came to light after an aide to a committee member contacted Hill in early September for information about Thomas. Last week, at a news conference in Newark, Ohio, she explained why she had not formally complained earlier about Thomas's behavior. "It's not something that I wanted to gossiped about," she said. "But having been approached by the Senate, I felt that I had an obligation to come forward."

The committee asked the IRS to investigate and, in late September, the bureau took statements from both Hill and Thomas. But Hill asserted that her name not become public. And the Democratic chairman of the committee, Senator Joseph Biden, said that her demand for confidentiality made it difficult to investigate the issue further. On Sept. 27, the committee voted 8-4 to 7 and put the Thomas nomination before the full Senate. The controversy erupted only when an unclassified source leaked details of the IRS investigation to the media, which broadcast the news just two days before the Senate was scheduled to vote. Critics jeered the Congress watchdog

and senators' offices. Some defended Thomas. Many accused the committee of treating Hill's allegations as a trivial matter. "The Senate handled this very badly and they know it," and Bryant. Added Marley Wynn, a University of Maryland law professor: "I don't think we should assume what the ups in fact, but I think it's incredible that some senators

laughed called 'the woman's point of view.' As they made down the building's marble corridors, women staff members emerged from their offices, cheering and shouting. 'Right on!'

According to a 1988 federal government study, 42 per cent of the women reported said that they had been sexually harassed. But most

women do not lodge complaints. One Senate aide, who insisted on anonymity, told Maclean's that her male supervisor had urged her to wear a chastity belt, saying that "it makes the boss feel young." And Democratic Representative J. Lee Lang said that a male colleague complimented her on her appearance, then said that he would chase her around the House floor. "I was offended and embarrassed," she said last week. "Sexual harassment is serious. It is not funny. It is not cute. And it is certainly not 'complementary.'" But it is



Thomas calling the hearing a "high-tech lynching"

are so willing to assume it's false."

On Capitol Hill last week, the tensions were palpable. On the day that senators were meeting whether to delay the Thomas vote, seven female Democratic members of the House of Representatives marched onto the Senate floor to deliver what Representative Louise

Slaughter called "the woman's point of view." And whether or not Thomas sexually harassed Hill, the issue will certainly echo through the corridors of Capitol Hill, and around the country, for months to come.

MARY HEINICH with
WILLIAM COWPERTON in Washington

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Canada

THE RISE OF FELL

CANADA'S LARGEST AND MOST PROFITABLE BROKERAGE FIRM IS WIDENING ITS LEAD OVER ITS RIVALS

Just before Anthony (Tony) Fell, president and chief executive officer of Canada's largest and most profitable brokerage firm, flew to his teenage son's birthday party last month, the managing director of the branch and its name to his staff among them to help get their desks and place all extra pens and pencils out of sight. In an industry still generally known for its lavish expense accounts and opulent premises, the 58-year-old head of Toronto-based Inc. Dominion Securities Inc., a legendary top clearinghouse company for the slightest sign of excess. Indeed, Dominion brokers have nicknamed Fell "the Hawk" because of his relentless willingness to detail. But Paul Taylor, executive vice-president of the Royal Bank of Canada, which bought control of Dominion Securities Ltd. in 1988, attributes much of the firm's growing domination of Bay Street in the midst of an industry-wide slump to Fell's controlling. Said Taylor: "Those guys can count paper clips better than anyone I have ever seen."

But just as Fell audaciously keeps an eye on costs, he is equally aggressive in expanding Dominion's client base. He has led a major corporate client and in winning over individual investors. Fell joined Dominion Securities straight out of St. Andrew's College, a private school near Toronto, in 1959, and in 1973, at age 34, he became one of the youngest presidents ever of a major Bay Street investment dealer. Under his direction, Dominion has gained momentum while its rivals have faltered at the advent of the stock market crash in 1987 and 1989, closed all of the Bay Street brokerage firms excepted by banks. Following financial services deregulation in 1990, Dominion was one of the few that has produced steady profits for its owners. As well, even though Dominion has well-known Vancouver-based Penetration Securities Inc. and McNeil Munich Inc. at Montreal in the past three years, the

firm is preparing for more expansion. Declined Taylor: "There may be as much as for a brokerage firm—but we're not anywhere near that yet." The tall, lean Fell is seldom seen on Toronto's fashionable charity and party circuit, but he is a fixture at corporate annual meetings. Married, with three children, he is a member of Central Bank and Robert Campbell in the affluent Bridle Path district of suburban Toronto. Although Fell followed his father, Charles, at a career at Dominion Securities, his older brother, Peter, studied law before joining Fluor Daniel Inc., a gold-mining company, where he was appointed chairman in 1987. According to colleagues at Dominion Securities, Tony Fell's commitment to the firm is complete. Said a Dominion executive, on condition of anonymity: "His idea of a good time is to come into the office on a weekend."

The financial backing of the Royal, Canada's largest bank, has allowed Fell and his executives to seize the initiative and the industry that has provided on Bay Street since 1967. Many of Dominion's rivals have been critically weakened or forced to merge in order to survive. Last year, only 27 of the 73 Toronto Stock Exchange member firms posted a profit, and the industry overall posted a \$175.5-million loss for the first six months of the year. By contrast, Dominion earned \$28.5 million in revenues of \$520 million for its fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1990. And Taylor said that the firm's unexpected profit for the year ended Sept. 30, 1990, is an all-time record.

Even before the Royal took Dominion over, the brokerage firm had a tradition of growing through acquisitions, and industry executives say that that experience has given the firm a top advantage over its competitors. Since 1989, Dominion has taken over six of its rivals. In the process, it has developed a team of buy-down executives who specialize in the swift integration of new operations and employees. While other merged dealers have struggled for months with expensive employee retention packages and the gradual construction of duplicate computer systems, it took Dominion only six weeks to completely absorb Probertson in 1989.

Fell and his senior managers have also learned how to keep the most promising executives from the firms that Dominion has acquired—and how to win loyalty from them. Dominion's asset management team now includes representatives from almost every past takeover. But it has also reduced its overall workforce by 800, to 2100, since 1988. Said one former employee, who asked not to be identified: "They are accomplished at picking over the best brains

and disposing of what they don't want. Loyalty doesn't count."

By acquiring Probertson and McNeil Munich, with their extensive branch-office networks in Western Canada and Quebec, Fell is also plugging into the retail sector of the market. Stocks by the stock market crashes, small investors have drastically curtailed their trading in recent years. But the retail sector is still a potentially lucrative one. According to John Bell, the president of the Canadian Shareowners Association, based in Windsor, Ont.,

individual Canadians own about \$250 billion worth of stocks and bonds compared with the \$400 billion owned by institutions.

The stark economic success of Dominion's strength, however, is its growing dominance of the sale of new issues of securities by governments and large corporations. In total, these groups issued \$34.3 billion worth of bonds, stocks and other financing instruments in Canada during the first six months of 1990, and Dominion was the leading underwriter of large new issues by several companies, including Procter & Gamble. The firm has now clearly displaced successor Gordon Capital Corp. of Toronto, which long enjoyed a reputation as the most aggressive Canadian corporate financier. To achieve that end, Fell has tirelessly courted the corporate executives whose companies need shares. Said one competitor at a rival firm: "No matter where you go calling, Fell has been there just ahead of you."

The strong performance of Dominion Securities contrasts with that of the three other constant-dollar dealers controlled by other major banks at about the same time: Wood Gundy Inc., owned by the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce; Montreal Trust Co., owned by the Bank of Montreal; and Scotia-McLeod Inc., owned by the Bank of Nova Scotia. One key difference that sets Dominion above the park is that its cost-member senior management team has remained largely intact and has maintained a 20-per-cent ownership stake in the firm. At the other bank-owned dealers, many of the key executives who were in place at the time of the acquisition have departed. Those who have remained on staff, industry executives say privately, have lost their edge.

At different Dominion's competitors still appear to be having difficulty finding their feet, Dominion is keeping ahead with its expense plans. Tony Fell is clearly confident that there will be a new profit—his well as a future clip-to-clip in his tenure.

Business Notes

SALE CALLED OFF
Halt-Investor General Capital Corp. took its first public offering of its stock back. Montreal Trust Co., Canada's fifth-largest trust company, had been negotiating to buy General Guaranty Trust, owner of Canada's fourth-largest insurance operation. Instead, General Capital, which has been struggling under \$1.7 billion in debt, and in a statement that it is looking at "alternate financing proposals," had decided to withdraw. Analysts said that the company may still be forced to make a sale to reduce the heavy debt load.

CHANGING RATES
The Canadian dollar's exchange rate reached 61.61 cents (U.S.), its highest level in more than 13 years, despite a decline in Canadian interest rates—its trend that also reduces the dollar's value abroad. The Bank of Canada's long-term rate fell to a four-year low of 6.35 per cent, and Ottawa announced that the first-year return on new Canada Savings Bonds will be 7.5 per cent, sharply down from the 10.75 per cent paid on last year's issue.

MONA SPLIT ON HOLD
The long-expected split of Calgary-based Nova Corp. into two independent, publicly traded companies—a pipeline firm and a chemicals company—was delayed for an undetermined period.

EXCISE PAYS UP
The Alaska and U.S. federal governments dropped their legal proceedings against Exxon Corp. over the 2005 Exxon Valdez oil spill after a U.S. district court judge accepted a \$1.1-billion settlement from the New York City-based oil company. Judge Ronald Nelson said that he approved the settlement, which includes a \$1.02-billion civil settlement and \$143 million in criminal fines and restitution, after throwing out a similar one five months ago. The new agreement will reduce money for continuing cleanup of the spill area near Prince William Sound, Alaska.

CHURCHILL CHANGES
Evergreen Inc., the Anglo-French construction building the Churchill rail tunnel between Britain and France, announced that it would open as scheduled in mid-1993—but with smaller and slower-than-expected rates in the early months of operation. Due to a rock, Eurotunnel said that it would delay parts of its schedule (divided by a year, to the year 2000), which prompted share prices to drop 64 cents to \$5.55.



Fell, Royal Bank owner (right), selling the initiative and the takeover on Bay Street



DEBORAH MURPHY



Given: safety instructions from an Elvis Presley imitator on some flights

Southern exposure

Offbeat Alaska Airlines takes on Air Canada

Royce Vero, the president of Seattle-based Alaska Airlines Inc., is accustomed to getting raw reviews from passengers for his airline's personnel—and occasionally quirky—brand of customer service. One case: the airline's white-haired executive chef, Wolfgang Puck, who travels the cabin of their jetliners to serve up his opinion of their in-flight meals. Another use of the company's flight attendants was an Elton Presley imitation while delivering the pre-flight safety message. As a result, pilots conducted by U.S. consumer and travel magazines have consistently rated the West Coast carrier the top U.S. airline for service—above of rivals 18 routes in use, including Alaska Airlines Inc. But Vero said that when company executives decided in June to compete against Air Canada on the Toronto-Los Angeles route, they were surprised when marketing surveys revealed that most Canadians had never heard of their airline. "We don't fly into Chicago or New York either," he said, "but people at these places know our reputation." Undaunted by the survey results, Alaska Airlines launched an imaginative advertising campaign and, last week, began two round trips daily between

Toronto and Los Angeles. Neil Vero: "We have to convince people that we are not some fly-by-night organization. We've been around for nearly 60 years."

Given Alaska Airlines' consistently profitable record on other routes, Vero appears to have solid grounds for optimism. The airline's customer loyalty that the company has generated with its service has helped it weather the turbulence of both the recession and the Persian Gulf War. Those two events, which drove away passengers and increased fuel prices, have resulted in one of the steepest slumps ever for the airline industry. But while other airlines, including Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd., have suffered heavy losses, Alaska has posted 18 consecutive years in the black. Even last year, when the U.S. airline industry saw a whole lot of \$4.5 billion, Alaska Airlines posted a profit of \$16.4 million, on revenues of \$1.2 billion. And many airline analysts predict that the publicly traded company will be profitable again in 1991. Said Neil Wilson Whidow, research director for Gullinger Capital Corp. in Portland, Ore.: "They have held their own."

Alaska Airlines has carved out a unique

position for itself in the U.S. airline industry. The company started operations in 1932 as Western Airways, when a bush pilot, Louie McGee, began flying a single-engine, three-passenger biplane between Anchorage and Bristol Bay, Alaska. The company subsequently grew through mergers and acquisitions, changing its name to Alaska Airlines in 1944. But it underwent its biggest changes after the U.S. government deregulated the nation's airline industry in 1978. At that time, Alaska Airlines' 80 planes and 1,280 employees served only one city outside the state of Alaska—Seattle. Now, the airline's 64 planes and more than 6,000 employees serve 38 cities in six U.S. states. Mexico, the Soviet Union and Canada. It ranks as the 12th-largest U.S. carrier in terms of revenue passenger miles.

Still, Alaska Airlines has been highly selective in the routes it has added. The company's chief operating officer, Patrick Glavin, said that his company added Toronto—its first destination east of the Rockies—because it reasonable markets that it already serves. "Toronto and Los Angeles are large point-to-point markets that do not depend on a lot of feeder routes," he said. But Whidow and other analysts say that the airline's conservative approach also means that it will drop the new route if it proves unprofitable—as the company did with its Seattle-Las Vegas route in 1986. Whidow added: "They're not busting about putting out."

Despite its success on the U.S. West Coast, some analysts warn that what worked at home for Alaska Airlines may not work in Canada. Frederick Larkin, for one, an airline analyst with the Toronto-based brokerage firm Baring Wierberg Inc., said that the airline has gained its stellar reputation in the U.S. market because that service there is not usually common. "In Canada, we're ignored," Larkin said. "Canadian carriers offer among the best service in the world." Larkin added that Air Canada has other advantages. Its frequent-flyer plan has a level climate, and it flies several of its own comfortable wide-bodied Boeing 747s on the route, while Alaska is flying the narrow-bodied McDonnell Douglas MD-80.

Vero says that Alaska's operations know precisely what they are up against. "We do not underestimate Air Canada," he said. To tempt flyers to try Alaska Airlines, the company, which painted hanglows on the native Alaskan lagoon on some of its planes in 1987 to promote its flights to California, launched a \$1.4-million, three-month promotional campaign. It includes full-page newspaper ads and an offset 30-second commercial on Toronto-area television stations. By award-winning Chicago art director Joseph Sedlmayr, who created the successful "Where's the beef?" promotion for the Wendy's hamburger chain. Said Vero: "If we can get people to try us just once, they will become our best advocates." Despite Alaska Airlines' ultra business approach to customer service, however, surviving on the Toronto-Los Angeles route is more than a laughing matter for the company's executives.

BARBARA WICKENS

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FRANCES AND MULLIGAN.

ONE
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ONE

*I'm always happy when Mulligan
comes between me and my work.*

*It's as though he insists on having
his say in what we do next.*

*Usually that means taking a break
a little rubbing - a lot of purring.*

*Who says good friends can't do
business together?*

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It's time for Trudeau to muzzle himself

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

The parliamentary committee that will decide the fate of the government's new constitutional package got off to a slow start in Quebec last week—but it was Pierre Trudeau who provided the fireworks.

Acting through his two interpreters, Jean Chrétien, Gerry Wein and Sharon Carstairs, the former prime minister was mostly responsible for substantiating the original version of March 16, 1980, and now let's do it again.

Trudeau's prime motive for his dramatic intervention in the present national unity debate is obviously to make certain that his successor doesn't succeed where he failed, by bringing Quebec into Canada's constitutional family. But the country's future, and not just prime ministerial re-election, are at stake here. For once, Trudeau should shut up and stop getting in the way of the country's consensus or marriage counselor. His dumb crusade against the distinct society clause marks him as a defender of a position that lost its relevance long ago.

When Trudeau said it is supposedly of the current session attended by more than 300 members of the Young Presidents' Organization and speakers in Montreal was that since the distinct society clause in the new Meech Lake package isolates recognition of a French-speaking majority in Quebec, that would give the provincial government the power to order "deportation of a couple of hundred thousand non-French-speaking Quebecers" on the basis that it would "have the right to expel people, certainly up to their heads up if they think they can speak English in public."

Norman Whitaker, the Montreal Gazette's editor, who reported the monstrosity, noted that Trudeau was not aware of legal possibilities, as a professor might when trying to make his class think more deeply, but that "he said

His dumb crusade against the distinct society clause marks him as a defender of a position that lost its relevance long ago

what he said fairly, harshly, without qualifications."

As Leader Jacques Parizeau, who must secretly have been pleased with such a boost to his cause, still took on the former prime minister, pointing out that his remark had been "a malicious attempt to get European immigrants, especially Jews, to subconsciously equate Quebec nationalism with antisemitism because in their personal experiences, lots of expatriates in Quebec have a personal knowledge of deportation by totalitarian regimes." Constitutional Affairs Minister Joe Clark walked in with the sensible comment that the proposal Trudeau had floated was not possible in law and impossible in practice. "No court would allow it," Clark said, "and no government would propose it."

Trudeau's outburst was entirely in character, reflecting his conviction that individual rights must always be protected from the tyranny of the majority, which is what his Charter of Rights and Freedoms was all about. That approach clashes head-on with the notion of collective rights, as proposed by the Mulroney government's new constitutional reforms, which spell out provisions for reinforcing the distinctiveness of Quebec and the ab-

original nations. That approach subverts those individual rights and, being a constitutional lawyer, Trudeau must know that the distinct society clause in the current Meech Lake proposal explicitly takes into account Quebec's anglophone minority.

There is no way those proposals could be used to threaten the existence of English-speaking Canadians in Quebec. In fact, the first section of the charter protects its rights and freedoms to such "reasonable limits prescribed by law as can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society." Deportation hardly qualifies.

Even Meech Lake's severest critics disagree with the Trudeau interpretation. Toronto lawyer Bert Fenderson (who, along with Deborah Coyne, one of Trudeau's lawyers, was Clyde White's other constitutional adviser) points out that any wholesale deportation of Anglos from Quebec would clearly alter the nature of Quebec's distinctiveness, and thus be inadmissible.

Lynne Gagnon, the respected columnist at *Le Press*, acknowledged that it was always difficult to comment on such apocalyptic scenarios because of the large elements of delirium they contain, and demanded why the former PM had stopped at brandishing the threat of deportation. "Mr. Trudeau does not show much imagination," she complained. "It would also be possible to open concentration camps on James Bay, force women to have a child every year, let's imagine! Immigrants, have anyone who persists in studying Shakespeare broken on the wheel, make anyone whose ancestors did not come from La Rochelle or Pauze wear the blue star.... Come on, Mr. Trudeau, keep it up, you're off to such a good start!"

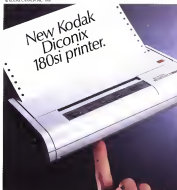
Her fellow columnist Alan Dineen expressed the fear that Trudeau's "big, mean plan" was a way of stirring up tensions between French and English: "that is not only impractical; it borders on insanity." He accuses the former prime minister of being "driven by an obsessional desire to be right. Mr. Trudeau cannot let anyone else succeed where he failed. While his successor is trying, at times awkwardly, to straighten things out, Mr. Trudeau is doing wild damage."

"Federalism," said William Davis, the former Ontario premier speaking in an after context, "will damage us all. It's not a case of one region being better than any other, but simply being different. Acknowledging Quebec as a distinct society is nothing more than that, accepting the reality that it is a different society and that such recognition subverts nothing from the rest of the country."

Even if most Canadians find the very idea of constitutional reform a good idea, what's involved is nothing less than the most fundamental transaction between citizen and state: the setting out of powers and priorities at once over the defining definition of the limits of collective and individual freedom.

That's the crucial exercise we're involved in during the next 12 months. It would be nice to get through it without any more dramatic outbursts from Pierre Trudeau, our sometime wild who refuses to grow old gracefully, or even sanely.

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Imaging By All Means



Ball-park figures

U.S. TV networks pay for baseball errors

For sports enthusiasts, October is the month when baseball is in bloom. On national coverage, baseball lovers can catch live action from TV to watch the league championships, followed by the World Series—in many as 23 games in all. This year, the early day of the final season was announced by the double level of networks in Toronto and Minneapolis, and in Pittsburgh and Atlanta—the home cities of this year's American and National League pennant contenders. But the enthusiasm generated by followers of the Minnesota Twins, the Toronto Blue Jays, the Pittsburgh Pirates and the Atlanta Braves did not help to soothe the fiscal anxiety of the U.S. networks that cover the game. New York City-based CBS and sports, the sports network based in Bristol, Conn., are estimated to have lost nearly \$300 million in the last two years of their just two-year deal to broadcast Major League Baseball. And because teams in the populous New York and California markets failed to make this year's playoffs, CBS, the exclusive rights holder for postseason play, had no major market to offer its advertisers. Said Andy MacNeil, the Twins' general manager: "It is fair to say that we were out the network's first choice for playoff teams."

The plight of the U.S. networks was reflected in the fact that the first game of the American League Championship Series (ALCS) between the Twins and the Blue Jays received a U.S. television rating by the A.C. Nielsen Co., which estimates TV audience share of only 11.6—the worst rating ever for a playoff baseball game. The 13 ratings did not take into account the 2.7 million Canadians who tuned in to the first ALCS game while the Twins won 5-4 over CTV, the Canadian television rights holder. CBS did better in the first National League championship game between Pittsburgh and Atlanta, drawing a 14 rating up 18 per cent from the 12.2 the network scored for the first National League championship game last year.

What the network and its owners, according to TV industry executives, at that CBS and ESPN paid far more for the baseball rights. In bidding against the other two major U.S. networks, New York-based NBC and NBC, CBS agreed to pay \$1.2 billion in 1996 for its share of the four-year baseball deal beginning in 1996, about

\$456 million more than the next-highest offer, by NBC, which reported \$114 million in baseball in 1996 and asked Major League Baseball to renegotiate the deal. When the major leagues declined, the network trimmed its 1996 postseason production budget by eliminating half-hour pre-game shows and reducing the number of cameras compared with last



Blue Jay Joe Carter hitting against the Twins at Toronto's SkyDome: financial pitfall

year—in 11 from 12 in the league playoffs, and to 13 from 14 in World Series games.

The deal has also spawned some which has estimated \$40 million in baseball in 1996. Michael Solby, the network's program information manager, told *Maclean's* that his company's \$456-million deal with baseball was not financially successful because it was not exclusive. He said that CBS's six-game per week schedule overlaps with local broadcasts, and that in Seattle, for example, are widely in words, a national broadcast of a Houston-Cincinnati game when they can watch their local team on another channel.

TV industry experts say that another problem with the baseball deal was its timing. It coincided with the onset of the second recession and with what networks on both sides of the border

saw ad sales as an overstatement of sports' no-winning and potential advertising revenue. "We are looking at this," said a CTV official who requested anonymity. "We have only sold about 30 per cent of our [1992] Summer Olympics package for Toronto."

In Canada, CTV benefited from Toronto's presence in the American League pennant race. The Toronto-based broadcaster is in the second year of a three-year contract for Canadian rights to call a playoff and World Series coverage. The deal allows CTV to replace American advertising with domestic fare at affordable Canadian clients. According to Susan Cooper, sports publisher for CTV, the 1995 ALCS drew an average of 866,800 Canadian viewers, while this year, in the first playoff game featuring the Blue Jays, the audience grew to 2.7 million. CTV and its 20-second advertising spots during the playoffs were selling for \$25,000 to \$18,000, and would sell for

\$25,000 to \$36,000 for a World Series that would be the Blue Jays.

Despite missing the big markets, CTV still drew a considerable audience thanks to the appeal of the U.S.-based teams that voted for baseball in this year's World Series. Atlanta and Minnesota won many hearts for their dramatic climb from last place finishers in 1993 to division winners in 1995. Pittsburgh, with its underdog infield led by Barry Bonds, Robby Fawell and Andy Van Slyke, was repeated by away baseball experts in the sport's best team, and the Blue Jays captured a huge following in Canada. Baseball may not be able to keep up with the dollar demands of the networks, but it is still capable of selling its fans.

JAMES DEKON

The 1991 Canada Export Award

CANADIAN EXPORTERS LEAD THE WAY IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

After a full afternoon of computer imaging for next week's scheduled surgery, the Japanese doctor decides to call it a day. She's to join her friends for a drink before dining at a local seafood restaurant. But first, she'll wrap the chocolate for the after-dinner surprise.

Hours from anywhere and not quite ready to return home, the Australian receiver redies back to check the results of the day's cabling tests. Scowled that there are no complications, the domestic aircraft turns and heads for the next destination.

The Hollywood producer sits comfortably on his leather couch, again reviewing the studio's latest sci-fi production. Amazing special effects. The phone chimes. It's the trade finance manager from Toronto, wanting to know if the studio is still interested in diversifying its international portfolio. Definitely, yes. Then, as a whim, he buzzes the company's airship to ready the helicopter for a short jaunt...to Canada.

These scenarios all have one thing in common: Canadian products and services. Specifically, award-winning Canadian products and services.



Canadian companies can succeed around the globe.

October is Canada International Trade Month.

Canadian companies are proving they can compete – and win – in some of the toughest export markets in the world. And that's good news for all of us, because export trade is a cornerstone of the Canadian economy, providing 3 million jobs across the country. Canada's competitiveness is the key to our future prosperity.

Canada International Trade Month salutes some of the individuals and companies leading the way to international trade success. By adopting a positive outlook and saying "Yes, we can" to expanding opportunities, these businesses help keep Canada a force to reckon with in the international marketplace.

Your company can join the ranks of Canada's trade success stories by making the most of your competitive advantages. External Affairs and International Trade Canada and Industry, Science and Technology Canada are ready to help. To obtain a printed guide to trade programs and services, call InfoExport at 1-800-267-8376.

"Making Canada competitive is everybody's business. We have people who are actively taking advantage of the opportunities offered by bigger markets. We can keep up with the best in the world. We can adjust to new technology. And we can be well-paid for the work we do, and raise our standard of living to new heights. Adopting a positive attitude is the first step along the road to renewed prosperity."

*The Honourable Michael R. Wilson,
Minister of Industry, Science
and Technology and Minister for
International Trade*

Yes, we can!

international trade exposers with modern technology.

Although it has exported its specialized lines of bonded chocolates for less than 10 years, Ganong has already succeeded in entering tough new markets in Japan, North and South America and the Middle East. Its 350 products are so popular that the company recently opened a state-of-the-art factory in Thailand.

In the business of manufacturing chocolates and confectionaries for 115 years, Ganong Bros. has captured the "sweet tooth" of a total of more than 100 million at markets.

For Ballard Battery Systems Corporation, adaptability has certainly been a key factor in its success. Originally an IBM company, Ballard produced and marketed the 886 Lithium-Sulfur Dioxide battery (LSDO). With a shelf life of 10 years and the capacity to withstand temperatures from -50°C to +75°C, 886 batteries are used worldwide in places where batteries don't get a second chance in remote areas search and rescue operations and for space and military communications equipment.

Anthony Barz, Ballard's president, believes that Canadian companies should concentrate on positioning themselves as manufacturers of high-quality products. "What we need is a philosophy whereby each and every one of us is both a customer and a supplier at the same time. We need to examine and accept that what we produce or service, whether it is a laptop or an airplane, is the best that one can achieve."

This commitment to quality played a large part in Ballard being awarded their contracts by the Canadian Commercial Corporation to produce batteries for the U.S. Department of Defense.

For 55 years, **New Piper Industries Limited** has manufactured within brick-bats and has been able to increase its net sales in extremely tight U.S. markets. New Piper's products are quickly gaining a solid reputation south of the border, so much so that it now has two facilities to service its U.S. production requirements. The large demand for New Piper buses has enabled the company to hire more employees, an increase of 62 per cent over the last three years.

According to Norm Lamoque, chief financial officer, "as Canadians, the way we can compete is with innovative, technologically advanced products and a determination to remain one step ahead of our competition. It's a determination to be the best machine the highest quality and to have a lot of profit in everything we produce."

Financing Investment

Investment capital is critical to sustain productivity growth and, thereby, bring standards. It takes money to make money, and more investment translates into an expanding economy with more and better employment opportunities.

Canada needs a diverse system of business financing to help shape its economic future.

As the world's leading manufacturer of steel pipe, globe and check valves, **Velan Inc.** knows the importance of an economic infrastructure that will allow Canadian companies to compete effectively on a world level.

According to A.E. Velan, president, Canada needs innovations in its economic structure to improve its international position. "We need entrepreneurs who are willing to pioneer new, better products, and those who show excellent on their idea must be supported in their startup activities. This cannot be achieved by governments alone. All Canadians must work together."

Velan's valves are used extensively around the world in the chemical oil, gas, engineering and pulp and paper industries, as well as in nuclear and thermal power stations. Since 1950, Velan has patented several technologies that have become industry standards, allowing it to establish facilities in the U.S., France, Portugal and Korea.

In Mr. Velan's view, "R&D and the application of new technology and marketing know-how can enable us to manage and process our resources more efficiently. Canadians have proven that we can create products and services that are second to none in the world in quality, provided we are willing to demand that quality."

If the old adage "Money talks" has any validity, then **Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce** is helping the voice of Canadian exporters to be heard loud and clear. The bank financial institutions to

was a Canada Export Award for services to exporters, CIMB's Trade Finance Division came into being during the mid-1960s, when the deteriorating debt situation in developing countries began. Rather than



Velan Inc.'s distinctive check of large forged valves.

"out and run," the Bank chose to create opportunities from adversity, seeking new approaches to difficult environments and providing a wide range of financial services and expert international assistance for those exporters interested in competing in international, higher risk markets.

In the words of R. Donald Walker, chairman and C.E.O., "The financial services industry of the 1990s will bear little resemblance to that of the past. World events, many unforeseen, are rapidly altering the environment in which financial institutions operate. You have to anticipate new realities and forge ahead."

Pratt & Whitney Canada Inc. is the world's leading manufacturer of gas turbine engines for regional aircraft and general aviation with base service centres



Pratt & Whitney Canada's PW305 turbofan engine is made for a new range of aircraft.

across the globe, including the United States, Singapore, Australia and the United Kingdom. In business for 52 years, and exporting since the early 1950s, PWC Canada launched a new market for its product in 1985, when its PW305A engine, an Auxiliary Power Unit (APU), displaced a competitor's product that had been used on Boeing 747-400s.

The company has had a long-standing contract under to R&D investment. "From Henry, vice-president, communications, says, "In 1970, while the economy was slowing down, Pratt & Whitney continued to invest very heavily in R&D, to the point that, at one time, we were spending 25 per cent of our sales back into R&D. We did not slow down our R&D activities while the production was going down. That gave us new products that were ready when the market came back. We were ready with a brand new family of engines for a new generation of aircraft."

PWC Canada now controls 30 per cent of the world market for small gas turbine engines, with annual sales of \$1.5 billion.

Access, Opportunities, Alliances

Once a country gains a strong competitive position, the main source of economic growth comes from making the most of that position. With the globalization of industry and the integration of domestic and international policies,

Canada must respond by using its competitive advantage to secure access to foreign markets.

Through partnerships and strategic alliances, **COM DEV** has become the world's premier supplier of microcomputers and imaging equipment for communications satellites, satisfying more than 45 per cent of the western world's requirements.

Starting in 1975, with a new type of low loss multiplexer filter and as a full-time employee funded by the Department of Communications (DOC) for the Bell satellite, the company has supplied technology for every Canadian space program. The technology was also used on all 15 of the historic V-series spacecraft.

It credits its success to its commitment to research and development. COM DEV risks about 7000 among Canadian companies of revenue, but is in the top 40 in R&D spending. Says Keith Alexander, president, "COM DEV intends to continue to be a leader in global satellite technology. By actively trying to look ahead 10 to 20 years and anticipating what the future of communications and remote sensing technology will be, COM DEV is positioning itself to be the supplier of that future."

COM DEV is currently working on a new type of multiplexing technology that will combine digital electronics with innovative Surface Acoustic Wave (SAW) filters. The SAW technol-

ogy, acquired in 1982 from DOC's Communications Research Centre through a technology transfer agreement with the National Research Council, will be used in the on-board processors to be built by COM DEV for the Internet 3 series of satellites.

Somex Canada is the major international marketing agent of the Canadian artificial intelligence and embryo transfer industry, with 27 franchise operations and sales in 46 countries worldwide.

"Our sales approach is to establish a long-term relationship with each country to sell and service our products to our customers. As well, we provide our own expert support through our International Livestock Management School, which provides foreign customers with on-site training and production skills in order to maximize returns from products purchased in Canada," notes Dr. M.G. Freeman, C.B.O. and general manager.

In only six years, **Bell Helicopter Textron Canada** has been extremely successful in capturing a significant share of the competitive international civil helicopter market. Its new Bell Model 380 is a light twin-engine helicopter and is the first helicopter totally designed and

Communications Canada salutes the 1991 Canada Export Award recipients.

In recognition of outstanding achievement in the international marketplace and their contribution to the continued prosperity of Canada, the Department of Communications proudly salutes the recipients of the 1991 Canada Export Award.

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Lloyd Shogren, president, says "The competition of the world is very fierce, and it's a continual process. While you may be competitive this year, if you don't work to continually improve, to continually adapt, then you won't be competitive in the year ahead. Canada cannot rest on the product that it produces for its own people. There just are not enough people here to use all our products and services. We have to export."

True to his word, Bell has consistently expanded 95 per cent of its total production to world markets. Bell helicopters account for one third of the world's civil helicopter sales.

The high quality of Canadian-made aircraft, combined with **Pratt & Whitney** technical services, helped the company capture a substantial portion of markets in Japan, South Korea and the United States. In fact, successful entry into its major export markets was gained almost immediately after **Pratt & Whitney** started production in 1978. Since then, export sales have consistently accounted for a growing percentage of **Pratt & Whitney** total sales.

Through a joint venture between the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool and the Schenker Mating Company, the facility was purchased from the provincial government in 1988. Vice-president Bob Chappell termed "Part of the conditions of the sale was that the employees were allowed to stay in the company. It has been an excellent idea. All employees left good about having a share in the company for which they work."

Fabry Products International Limited received its **First Canada Export Award** in 1982. Since then, the company has continued to excel in exporting its fish and furs and seafood products, leading to a second award in 1991. FPI operates 14 processing plants in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Massachusetts, employing more than 7,000 people.

65 countries, 58 Telecom is the world's top supplier of TDMB point-to-point satellite radio.

With 58 Telecom products in use all around the world, Chairman Donald M. Rieker says the company relies on its international network of suppliers and distributors to meet the demand. "We are doing a lot of work

Bell's long-range satellite phones are specially designed and manufactured in Canada



58 Telecom enters communications on the World Wide Web

With networks in the U.S., Europe and Japan, 58 Telecom maintains facilities in Japan, South Korea and the United States. In fact, successful entry into its major export markets was gained almost immediately after **Pratt & Whitney** started production in 1978. Since then, export sales have consistently accounted for a growing percentage of **Pratt & Whitney** total sales.

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"Lloyd Shogren's demand that I do not do this, the proposed Mises resignation, was identified as an excellent opportunity for FPI to diversify on a global basis. Our business with Mises is over, but our member marketing program is a key component of our business marketing approach. It represents a cooperative approach to product and market development at the level we have adopted as needed for Japan, long-term marketing relationships," states Alexander Roche, executive vice president.

A Canada Export Award winner in 1986, 58 Telecom Inc.'s telecommunications and data equipment and components continue to compete with European and Japanese counterparts. Eighty-five per cent of the Montreal-based company's \$38 million in sales are exports to countries in Europe, Sweden, Ireland, China, Costa Rica, Peru and New Zealand. With systems operating in more than

ten point-to-point, developing and emerging markets with other companies who are in the same general market, but do not have the same kind of product. There is a lot of questions available in testing their market as product along with their own in countries where they don't have good marketing coverage."

Canada's future prosperity will depend upon our ability to respond creatively to the opportunities and challenges posed by the rapid pace of change in the global marketplace. The application of new technology and cost-cutting know-how will strengthen our competitive position.

As one of the world's leading trading nations, Canada has proven that we can create quality products and services that are second to none. In 1991, those 11 companies have made their mark.

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MEDIA WATCH



Are some rules made to be broken?

BY GEORGE BAIN

At times, the assumptions of the media are enough to give anyone pause. The Ontario, one assumption worth at least a first mull, especially in light of the Montreal Gazette's disclosure of Pierre Trudeau's later transgressions on the Constitution, is that those of us in the arena believe have advance right to deliver the public interest to our own countries. Certainly, we are aware of it. It was that night when Norman Webster, the editor of The Gazette, explicitly invoked when he decided "after some agonizing over breaking the terms he had agreed to," in the Toronto Globe and Mail reported that he was warranted in not observing the off-the-record rule that applied to the meeting at which Trudeau spoke.

Certainly, when we get a Quebecer, but a constitutional authority and a former prime minister, says that some future Quebec government might find in the proposed "distinct society" clause the legal ground to depict a couple of hundred thousand English-speaking Canadians, that is a news. Therefore it is news of tremendous public importance, to be taken together seriously, may be another matter, Quebec has always tried to make anyone cause in order to bring public attention, and this was all that—concrete. Essentially, his proposition was that a Quebec government, if faced with a declining francophone population, would point to the first of the defining characteristics of that distinct society—a French-speaking majority—in order to say, presumably to its many anglophones as would be necessary to restore the francophone majority. "Go."

According to the 1991 edition of the Canadian World Almanac, the median language of 41 per cent of the Quebec population in 1986 was French. The median tongue of only nine per cent was English. The rest were mixed, led by Italian at two per cent. It would seem from those figures that, whatever the constitutional implications of the matter, it is safe to say that unless the francophone population grows up breeding and the anglophones do nothing but,

the fiercest danger is not imminent. But, the Press' freedom of speech is in the name of constitutional reform is news, regardless of the quality of the news. But what about the fact that the editor went to hear the former prime minister speak, knowing that he would be speaking all the news, and then decided that what he heard was worth publishing, and published it?

One of the reasons Webster gave for deciding to do what he did was that there were some 260 people at the same meeting. With that many listening before Trudeau said his piece, it was unlikely to create confidential—a good point, but shaky as justification. If word of what was said inevitably would leak out, as it probably would, almost equally certainly it would reach the media and be rigorously dealt into become, as Webster himself was illustrating, Pierre Trudeau's news. So the story would become public anyway. Therefore, the editor of The Gazette was breaking the news he agreed to in great style to ensure that his newspaper got the story first, the public interest notwithstanding.

But, 58 is a drop-out of the world as we know it. However, a question isn't we, which is the media, in a little difficulty does with our

contemporary reporters in cases where a reporter may be ordered by a court, or perhaps a judicial inquiry, to divulge sources? It happens when a reporter writes a story, based substantially on material supplied by a source the reporter has undertaken not to name, which becomes pertinent to some judicial proceeding. Should a reporter be made to name his or her informant? It is a question about the reporter's yield, or, with and upper lip, accept whatever penalty the court may impose? (Contempt of court can bring two years.)

Not frequently, but not rarely, either, a reporter faces the dilemma, though not necessarily that penalty. There is one such occurrence in Winnipeg this summer. Since Owen, a reporter for the Winnipeg Free Press, was called before an inquiry into practices in the city police department and asked to name the person who called him and a photographer to be waiting when the police had just placed a local lawyer in custody. The lawyer said that the police set it up as part of a vendetta. A judicial inquiry followed. Owen was contemplating perhaps a stay in the shelter when the police sergeant who had typed him off came forward and admitted involvement.

Not all media people agree that journalists should have "qualified privilege" to be able to protect the anonymity of their sources. The former arguments go something like this, if journalists are susceptible at any time to being made to say where their information came from, such information that should be in the public domain will not come out—because persons who will be hurt for their jobs, or, in some cases, their lives, if their identity becomes known.

As it is not in the public interest to keep information from coming out that may expose wrongdoing, it is in the public interest to have the freedom of speech, or the right to the public interest to submit responses in taking information in confidence or otherwise, as giving it. We all this goes the argument that the reporter is in a position of power—able to perform professional reasons on the one hand to refuse to take any information at all on the premise of confidentiality to the informant; yet faced, on the other, with the risk of choice of loss of credibility if the promise is not kept and the publication, perhaps, of a confession of it.

However, this is not the whole of the coin: that The Gazette's editor, by so evoking the first to do so, found himself looking at. Such involve disclosure of nonconfidential information in a journalist's hands.

But the arguments on the two sides don't quite mesh. On the one side, that the journalist could be free to decide when or if the record understanding assumed to may be overridden by the importance of the material received, and, on the other, that a confidentially understanding given is not to be inviolable. However, a question isn't we, which is the media, in a little difficulty does with our



Pfeiffer (left), Pacino starved for love, who seeks solace in peanut butter

FILMS

Griddle sizzle

Pfeiffer and Pacino intertwine in a diner

FRANKIE & JOHNNY
Directed by Garry Marshall

In her early film, Michelle Pfeiffer starred as a waitress at her on-screen diner. She performed her first serious role opposite Al Pacino in 1983's *Scarface*, as the amoral wife of a cocaine-crazed gangster. Portraying a mistress of the devil in *The Witches of Eastwick* (1987) and a Mafia moll in *Moonlight* in the 1980s (1988), she was Hollywood's new It Girl. But recently, Pfeiffer—a former supermodel, elegant girl and beauty queen—has displayed extraordinary range. As a pure of sexual intrigue in *Dangerous Liaisons*, she revealed a liquid vulnerability beneath the ice-blue eyes she shared with insouciance in a sleek singer in *The Fabulous Baker Boy* and she was strapping gaily combed in a sexy Moscow number in *The Russian House*. Now, in *Frankie & Johnny*, Pfeiffer goes one step further and delivers most compelling performance to date. Eight years after *Scarface*, she is back on screen with Pacino, but on different terms. She is tougher, he is gentler. Together, Pfeiffer and Pacino are dynamic—and hot!

A move with "hot" written all over it, *Frankie & Johnny* is the latest offering from

American director Garry Marshall. And a smart scene like an act of stomach for his previous success, *Pretty Woman* (1990), the Casanova story of a Hollywood hooker who is bought (and sexually) by a naive tycoon. Like *Pretty Woman*, *Frankie & Johnny* is a larger-than-life Hollywood romance. But its centerpiece is grounded in the realism of two working-class characters with authentic emotions, problems and desires—a waitress and a cook. Although the movie alludes to *Frankie and Johnny*, the classic ballad about ill-fated lovers, it is not that kind of story. Based on the 1937 off-Broadway hit *Frankie and Johnny in the Clair de Lune* by Terrence McNally, it is a funny, tender and surprisingly simple tale of two people who cannot agree on whether they are right for each other.

Frankie (Pacino) works on tables at a greasy Manhattan diner. Johnny (Pfeiffer), an ex-cavort looking for a fresh start, gets a job there as a short-order cook. And in short order, he is pursuing Frankie, who stubbornly resists him. Burned by past lovers, she has turned out her pizzeria. She has bought a nice with the last date or a lovely Saturday night, it is the kind of movie that shows Hollywood at its best.

But Johnny is not looking for sex. Even when he has a prostate shortly after getting out of jail, he sits her to leave her children and not just struggle up to him at the "spoon person." Frankie, too, seems starved for love, although she is too scared to admit it. For fulfillment, she serves as a de mother to a family of accidentals who frequent the diner. At home, she seeks solace from eating peanut butter out of the jar and from a local case named Tim (Quentin Lucco)—the guy next door.

Nervously, Frankie gives in to Johnny's advances. But she soon feels smothered by his romantic urgency, not to mention his style—"I never thought I would consider sleeping with a man who said 'Peanut butter Frankie' at the time," she says. The script, adapted by playwright McNally, is subtly textured with wit and emotional detail. With very little plot to clutter it up, the romance unfolds like a real relationship, a smidgen of resentment, uncertainty and misunderstanding.

The movie also captures the public nature of courtship. With his demonstrative gestures, Johnny not only threatens Frankie's privacy. He roasts the social codes that surround her at the diner—her surrogate family Hector Blundie plays Rick, the protective Greek pay Frankie who owns the restaurant, Jane Marry creates a rich contrast as Noddy, a stooped-back, chain-smoking waitress. But among the supporting cast, Canadian actress Kate Nelligan—almost unrecognizable as a cynical prostitute—witnesses "sawed." Cuts—makes the most startling impression.

Meanwhile, the romantic chemistry between Pfeiffer and Pacino is full of fun and friction. As the nervous Johnny, Pacino displays more of the wistful charm that made him so appealing as a detective in the underrated thriller *Sun of Love* (1986). In a cleverly edited feature, between just a trace of *Godfather* fantasy, look more worshipping than ever. In fact, both Pacino, age 31, and Pfeiffer, age 33, look wonderfully weathered by society and desire.

The original songs play down the Frankie character in favor of "romantic" love songs," and Pfeiffer does look comely in her ensemble, especially as the really women. With greasy hair and as making to cover the dark circles under her eyes, she looks like someone who refuses to believe in her own beauty. The songwriters, who are making "Frankie & Johnny" a topical movie—the transient class, the large hotel makes—make her look interesting in *Frankie & Johnny*. Although she is officially playing against type, Pfeiffer seems utterly natural as Frankie—she was, after all, a short-order cook before she was a beauty center.

Frankie & Johnny is about living in middle America with a lack of self-esteem and a fear of growing old alone. But the movie is much lighter in tone than in content. With a steady sound track and a side order of slick images, Marshall serves a sexy-sleazy hit. He directs the movie as an ex-cavort looking for a fresh start in which nothing really has to happen. Here for a first date, the last date or a lovely Saturday night, it is the kind of movie that shows Hollywood at its best.

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THEATRE

Inflammatory shows

Derek Goldby delights in provoking audiences

The current economic downturn does not seem to be hurting Derek Goldby. While many of his fellow freelance theatre directors wait for the telephone, Goldby can keep on working. His recently took his eccentric and highly popular version of Molière's *Tartuffe* from Theatre Calgary to the Canadian Stage Company in Toronto, where it runs until Oct. 18. Meanwhile, he has staged off-Broadway productions of Edmondia playwrights: Brad Fraser's *Unfinished Human Business* and the *True Nature of Love*. The *Shah* Goldby is also preparing *Children's The Cherry Orchard* for Toronto's Tarragon Theatre, where it will run from Nov. 5 to Dec. 15. In the midst of all that activity, he and Canadian Stage artistic director Bob Baker are discussing the possibility of opening a school for Canadian actors.

Goldby is busy for the simple reason that he is considered to be one of the country's best directors. Born in Australia and raised in England—he immigrated to Canada in 1976—he is now expected to be arrogant and hard to please. Goldby, who works frequently in the United States and Britain, is openly critical of Canada's theatre culture. "You cannot really become a star in Canada; you cannot reach a point where you are held in total esteem," he said in an interview. As a result, he added, the country tends to produce "middle-of-the-road, safe actors, instead of actors who take risks. If you go to Stratford, you'll see some pretty good respectable acting. But you won't see anybody having up the scenery."

Goldby's best productions—including last year's vibrant *The Importance of Being Earnest* by Oscar Wilde (for the Canadian Stage) and his gripping version of August Strindberg's *The Father* for the Tempest—have often set the scenery smoking. He has a talent for giving new, often disturbing edge to classic plays. He has transformed that pious religious hymn *Tartuffe*, played by Brent Carter, into a 17th-century French Catholic parody of a contemporary Canadian, in the *Shah* Molière would. He speaks with a western drawl, and in the famous seduction scene—with which the supposedly pious Tartuffe takes tarted advances as a married woman—he wears outrageous black leather pants with no bottom in them. The approach works—at times brilliantly. When Tartuffe's hypocrisy is finally exposed, Carter screams and falls backward while groveling on a floor that Goldby has covered with pea moss. Rarely has the sheer absurdity underlining Tartuffe's pretences been so powerfully exposed.

Meanwhile, the critical response in New York City to Goldby's *Human Element*, now in

an indefinite run at the 350-seat Orpheum Theatre, has been mixed. But so far audiences are flocking to see it. As Goldby points out, "The play is going to be much more tested in

New York than it was in Toronto [where director Jim Miller's production ran for a total of four months in two separate theatres]. In Toronto, a one-week run is a big success. But in New York, it has to go for six months or a year—to a much bigger theatre—before you can call it a hit."

Goldby travels frequently to Britain. New York and his small holiday home in Morocco. But he keeps returning to Canada and performing in Toronto. He describes the city as "youthful"—a state which his inflammatory productions seem determined to change.

JOHN DEMERISE

Vintage Talk #4

THE WORLD IS TURNING ON TO THE WINES OF ONTARIO.

Winery	Annual Production	Winning Vintages
Black Hills	1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 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FOR THE RECORD

Rock with a twist

Three Canadians span a multitude of styles

WAKING UP THE NEIGHBOURHOODS

Ryan Adams
(A&M)

With his raspy vocals, stridency, garage style and decidedly gothic attitude—not to mention his trademark blue jeans and white T-shirt—Ryan Adams practically personifies rock 'n' roll. The Vancouver native has certainly carved out an image for himself as a tough but amiable rocker for the masses. But Adams has never been simple. His latest has more in pulling a fresh spin on tried-and-true rock formulae. It is an approach that has served him well. His breakthrough fourth album, *Reckless* (1994), sold more than 30 million copies around the world and he has since become one of the top-grossing acts on the international concert circuit. For Adams appeared to want something more. His more thoughtful and mature follow-up to *Reckless*, *Waking Up the Neighbours* (1997), brought him some of the critical respect that he was striving for—and it sold poorly in comparison with his previous efforts. *Waking Up the Neighbours* Adams has returned to what he does best: full-blown, full-on rock 'n' roll steeped with beliefs.

Infect beliefs, including the 1986 song *How to Save a Soul*, Adams with his biggest hits. The new album includes *(Everything I Do)* *I Do It for You*, the theme from *Robin Hood: Prince of Thieves*, and it is a decidedly huge mainstream success. Since its release in July, the single has topped *Billboard* as well as *British Charts* and sold more than four million copies around the world, proving once again that his public loves to hear a new-wave Adams singing a simple, tender tune.

There are weaker beliefs and some mediocre rockers in the 15-song collection. The best moments are to be found in raucous uptempo numbers like *Mama Aired*, about a party that gets out of hand. With lines like "Cops are on the scene, individuals on the phone," the song is juvenile, but it is also irresistibly contagious. And the album ends in a slow, sexy *It's Your Move*. *Good Guy* 30? says a clever misreading of words in the liner notes of rockness. *Waking Up the Neighbours* won't the wait. Although he is serious, Adams is clearly one performer who is mastering the craft of rock 'n' roll.

NOTHING BUT A BURNING LIGHT
Jesse Cockburn
(The North Star)

For more than 20 years, Jesse Cockburn has established himself as the conscience of Cana-

dian pop music, a passionate artist who has won over critics and listeners with songs about social inequality and social justice. Yet outside the country, Cockburn is a cult figure

with only a small following. That may all change with *Nothing but a Burning Light*, his 20th album but his first to get a big marketing push in the United States from a major label. Produced by respected veteran T Bone Burnett in Los Angeles, the record is a neo-masterpiece brimming with fresh ideas.

The album's balance bet as much on the production as in the songs themselves. Cockburn's choice of Burnett, a superb craftsman who has worked with such artists as Elvis Costello and Richard Thompson, was inspired. The producer who also plays guitar on several tracks, strips down Cockburn's sound to its essentials without detracting the musician to his

Vintage Talk #5

THE ART OF INDIVIDUALITY.

The individual's dilemma: of taste, colour and more of a taste are the soul of many events, events, events, and very, very, look. Taken together, they make up the personality of the man and represent the thinking, the taste and colour in the soul.

Look at the lot when you speak where you speak. The new Vintages are made from choice European grape varieties.

Each vintage is predominantly one of grape, perhaps a blend of Chardonnay or a Cabernet Sauvignon. The wine is well known, but it is not a simple matter to make them a taste of a vintage to bring the choice wine grape varieties of Europe.

WHITE WINE VINTAGES

- 1. Chardonnay, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 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BOOKS

Taming the shrew

Scarlett turns sweet—and sells like crazy

The book was 1,837 pages long. The movie clocked in at 3½ hours—plus intermission. Who could possibly have wanted more? *Gone with the Wind*! Hundreds of thousands of people, evidently. Atlanta author Margaret Mitchell died in a 1949 car accident without leaving a sequel to her Pulitzer-winning Civil War epic, first published in 1936. She had said that she would never write one. But once recently, Alexander Ripley, a romance novelist who lives near Charlottesville, Va., received approval from Mitchell's estate.

Gone with the Wind had Clark Gable's Rhett packaged that remark to Young Larch's Scarlett with the now immortal "Frankly?" Last week, *Scarlett* appeared on the *Marlowe* list for the first time—in first place, no less, the position that it continues to occupy this week. It is impossible to know how total *Scarlett* sales to date with any accuracy, but the sum easily exceeds several tens of millions of dollars. The book had sold more than 276,000 copies in its first three weeks. Mitchell's novel went on to sell more than 28 million copies.



Leigh (left), Gable: after 55 years on the shelf, the harlequin *Scarlett* returns

of its estate—and a \$5-million advance from New York City publisher Warner Books Inc.—to continue the story of tragicomic war-torn Scarlett O'Hara and Rhett Butler. Last month, copies of *Scarlett* landed in bookstores and had signs to best-seller lists. The sequel, which has been translated into 18 languages, made a strategically timed conquest: bookstores throughout North America have ordered more than one million copies to keep up with public demand for it, and it is already in its fourth printing. Declined Warner Books publisher Nancy Newman: "Truthfully, our books were taken away by how quickly it happened."

So far, more than 28,000 *Gone* novels have sold \$29.95 plus tax to find out what happened after Rhett wrote out of Scarlett's life with the words, "My dear, I don't give a damn." (For the record, it was in the 1939 film version of

Gone with the *Wind* that Clark Gable's Rhett packaged that remark to Young Larch's Scarlett with the now immortal "Frankly?" Last week, *Scarlett* appeared on the *Marlowe* list for the first time—in first place, no less, the position that it continues to occupy this week. It is impossible to know how total *Scarlett* sales to date with any accuracy, but the sum easily exceeds several tens of millions of dollars. The book had sold more than 276,000 copies in its first three weeks. Mitchell's novel went on to sell more than 28 million copies.

Ripley's starting point is the Atlanta (and of Melanie Wilkes, the sturdy young wife who died at the end of *Gone* with the *Wind*) by final pages of that novel, *Scarlett* had at last outgrown her passionate crush on Ashley Wilkes's wretched dreamer of a husband and she had let him go for her own, far more fitting husband: Rhett. But the damage had been done: her pursuit of Ashley had shocked society and caused Rhett to abandon her in disgust.

According to Mitchell's many biographers, the author of *Scarlett*, she feels that there is "only the cold war" would have been the woman in the place where Rhett should have been to shelter her with his strong broad shoulders and his love."

After a brief stop at Dixie, the Georgia plantation that was her ancestral home, she chooses her estranged husband to his own home town, Charleston, S.C. There, while staying at the mansion owned by his mother's kindly perfect mother, Scarlett traps him into leaving her to the balls and home scenes of 1870s Charleston's smart set—but he insists on separate bed rooms. Immediately after a near-fatal falling accident, his passive, kindly comports the then, the leading Southern poet composer were again. *Scarlett* has such a good time writing her married life between Savannah, Ga. and she decides to make a voyage to the Riverdale to meet the rest of the O'Hara clan.

Scarlett's life adventures comprise the longest and least interesting section of the book. In contrast, the Charleston portion of the novel is a remarkable example of reading, enhanced by Ripley's detailed knowledge of that city's 19th-century social history. *Scarlett* is not and does not pretend to be a great historical novel. It is the sort of book in which people spend, halfheartedly and secondary characters to do it extensively. However, it does. But the book's real today is that it tames the shrew. On page 280, the former Belle from Dixie realizes that, for the first time in her life, she is "willing to relinquish the spotlight to let someone else be the center of attention." It is a world already overpopulated with gaily gaily because, *Scarlett*'s capitulation to goodness is a real loss.

FANIELA TOEVO

Maclean's

BEST-SELLER LIST

FICTION

- 1 *Scarlett*, Ripley (1)
- 2 *Warrior & Mollie Stone*, Dumas (2)
- 3 *Midwinter Ties*, Stendhal (3)
- 4 *Handful Things*, King (4)
- 5 *The Dunes*, Forster (5)
- 6 *Night over Venice*, Heller (6)
- 7 *The Great Gatsby*, McCullough (7)
- 8 *Caribbean*, Fennell (8)
- 9 *The Sons of All Feas*, Clancy (9)
- 10 *Invitation*, Barker (10)

NONFICTION

- 1 *Final Exit*, Humphrey (1)
- 2 *Midwinter*, Stendhal (1)
- 3 *How I Became a Man*, McQuinn (2)
- 4 *How I Became a Man*, McQuinn (2)
- 5 *Midwinter*, Stendhal (1)
- 6 *Midwinter*, Stendhal (1)
- 7 *Midwinter*, Stendhal (1)
- 8 *Midwinter*, Stendhal (1)
- 9 *Midwinter*, Stendhal (1)
- 10 *Midwinter*, Stendhal (1)

(1) Position last week

Compiled by Bruce Robinson

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Of flat prairie and true guts

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

Feat of all we have to realize what Saskatchewan has at home. It may surprise most everyone, save those who have passed through Regina, but the legislature building is in the most beautiful setting of any of the 10 provinces—surpassing even the wedding cake in Victoria with its harbor setting. We still entertain arguments, but you are wrong.

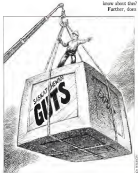
Back in 1937, stuck on the flat prairie halfway between Winnipeg and Calgary, the city fathers decided to do something about the barren prospects presented them. The result: mammoth Winona Lake, vast lawns and gardens, a wide-level park and a wooded retreat that is a miniature Stanley Park. Goose swamp and ducks proliferate. In winter, an automobile ice rink rivaling the celebrated Zedema Canal in Ottawa, where several swimmers dare to what is laughably called work.

Palaid in at the Museum of Natural History, the Saskatchewan Science Centre, the Saskatchewan Centre of the Arts and the academy. It's a fine Me O' Bones.

Second, we have to understand what a giant the west coast of New Britain and New Brunswick, as we know, is home—half the size of the land area populated with predators who get their smarts near the Atlantic gales. The west coast of Saskatchewan, by contrast, is guts—those who survived the ravenous Depression years and completed the spindling competitors in these favored portions of the realm.

The occasion is a homecoming sponsored by Opera Saskatchewan, a black-tie gathering of the province's sons and daughters who are opening themselves before the locals while displaying their credentials around abroad. As Percy Dene used to say, "It ain't bragging if it's decent."

For some reason, the flat prairie produces an inordinate number of chief executive officers of national entities. There are 10 of them here this evening, the high post-holders who run everything from the Royal Bank to Trans Canada. Saskatchewan is the only English-speaking province that has produced two governors



general: Jeanne Savell and Ray Houtchelye. You could look it up. An anecdote said as you travel east from Saskatchewan you realize that the West Men did not come from that direction.

There are two recently retired Supreme Court justices, Wilfred Estey and Bill McInnes; Native daughter Rita Johnston, premier (go turn) of British Columbia, sends her regards, being otherwise occupied. Pamela Wallin, the guide of Watkins, the woman every man in Canada shares with much reverence, is present. The premier also produced Don Norman, be of the inauspicious upper lip, the pit bull Eric Milling and Douglas Smith of hedge-fund fame. Guts is the operative idea!

The most sophisticated political thinkers in the land produced the first socialist government in North America through Thorley Douglas and through him, the evidence that here was adopted nationality Allen Taylor, chairman of the Royal Bank, tells the crowd how he

started as a 16-year-old teller in a bank and had to hold off irate customers one morning after an inadvertent party because the bank manager, who had the only keys to the vault, was having trouble making it to the office.

The treasurer who would later rise to his bank's highest chair didn't run phone Regina operations to explain his dilemma for fear of exposing his boss, who, eventually, staggered in, opened the vault and then passed out to it. He graduated to money-lending in—where the hell—southern California.

Diane Jones-Skutchewski is here, as is Imperial Oil's CEO, Andrew Haynes, from downtown Ed. Is there a hint of regionalism going on? Six of the top executives of the Royal are from Saskatchewan, three of the top financial houses. Does the humble rights commission know about this?

Further, does barbarism produce barbarism? As the black tea gather, Statistics Canada releases the figures showing that Saskatchewan had the highest rate of homicides in the country in 1996. Regina and Saskatoon led the list of all Canadian cities in murders per capita.

How many? In Regina, just one. In Saskatoon, eight. (We will leave to the politicians, let alone the sociologists, to note that for the second straight year, St. John's, Nfld., registered not a single murder. It's a gentle culture, a province valued only by land talk.) The sociologists point out that murder and violent crime rates tend to get higher in a person moves west and south. Most of the murders in Regina and Saskatoon involved knives. In Toronto they use guns. This is called progress.

Bill Shattner of Star Trek and Leslie Nielsen used their regions, but these are no coordinate amount of heavy shakers from the upper middle-class class of Ottawa—known as Indian law as The Peace Khans the Mand Shakes. The number of communities very sparsely settled by, that, he has never heard of Bernard Galt, who is also from Watkins, which makes him the second most famous product of that otherwise unknown very point.

In all, the gang law deputy governors of the Bank of Canada to former Shattner prime to president of the Calgary Flames and poplite tycoons wear these celebratory warty. They emerged from abacancy and hard-scribble taxes and, if not exactly still looking over the shoulder, do not forget it. If you've ever been poor, you can never be as rich as Jiggs out of Skagway and Aggr used to say.

The graduates of the flat prairie: modest as always, know only one reason. It is that all the great ones come from Saskatchewan.

AS LONG AS GREAT BATTLES CAN BE FOUGHT ON LITTLE BATTLEFIELDS ...

There will always be a
CHIVAS REGAL.





MESSAGE FOR

M: Bill

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M: George

OF

PHONE NO.

MY NUMBER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EDWARD CLIP
CALL TO MY CO.		PLEASE ONLY
WANT TO SEE ME		PLEASE CALL

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